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Sadat tells Kissinger: It's harder this time

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Aswan, Egypt
"This time," Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat predicted to newsmen at his winter home here at the start of United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's newest Middle East peace mission, "it will be hard."
After their first meetings with President Sadat and Egyptian Foreign Minister Imad Fahmy, Secretary Kissinger and his staff flew to Damascus to see Syrian President Hafez al-Assad before arriving in Israel later Sunday.
Clearly, they agreed with the Egyptian President's evaluation of the difficulty of their task. Egypt stands ready to sign what President Sadat wants to be a "purely military" accord under United Nations auspices. Under this, Israeli troops would withdraw behind the Mitla and Giddi passes in Sinai and evacuate the oil fields of Sinai's Red Sea coast.

Sadat accents terms

As for an Egyptian nonwar guarantee — which Israel wants in return — Mr. Sadat said: "We haven't discussed that yet. If you are talking about a statement of nonbelligerency while a single Israeli soldier occupies my land it would be an official invitation to stay on my land. I am not prepared to extend this invitation."
Secretary Kissinger promised to return here after his talks in Syria and Israel to "try" with President Sadat "to formulate some ideas."
Senior U.S. officials indicated the first week of shuttle trips might suffice to show how the mission was going, followed by a further week or two of travel.

This first week might be interrupted by a side trip to Ankara to see Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Ersoy, in search of a Greek-Turkish understanding on Cyprus. The Secretary had found his Brussels meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bistinos last Thursday "encouraging," advisers said. An Ersoy-Bistinos meeting might be arranged later, they added.

After the first Sadat-Kissinger talks here, Egyptian and U.S. officials found three main blocks in Secretary Kissinger's path:

1. Syrian President Assad's price for agreeing to an Egypt-Israel disengagement accord must be determined. In a tough speech on the March 8 anniversary of Syria's 1946 Arab socialist Party revolution, President Assad rhetorically offered "unity" between the "political and military commands" of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The offer and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's public thanks for it underscored Syria's insistence that

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Indo-China decisions pressing on Washington

Phnom Penh: how long can rebels sustain attack?

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
What has been most remarkable about the current insurgent offensive in Cambodia has been the ability of the Communist-led troops to keep coming.

For nearly 2½ months now, despite severe losses and the Lon Nol government's superior firepower, the insurgents have maintained heavy pressure on several fronts. They are still hammering government positions on the Mekong River and around Phnom Penh. And for the first time, they are threatening the country's second largest city, Battambang.

The government has been forced to strip outlying provincial capitals of first-rate troops, sending them to reinforce Phnom Penh's defenses. All hope of reopening the Mekong River supply line has been abandoned for the moment, while the government concentrates on defending the airport, Phnom Penh's only remaining supply link with the outside world.

Military casualties are pouring into a medical reception center in Phnom Penh at a rate triple that of last year at this time.

The question now being asked here is how much longer can the "other side" keep it up? No one really knows. Some military officers believe that at least half the men in the Khmer Rouge attacking force around Phnom Penh have been killed or wounded since the insurgents began their dry-season offensive on Jan. 1.

Replacements for at least part of these losses have been coming in from outlying areas. Some of the replacements appear to have received only a minimum of training, but intelligence reports are sketchy. What is certain is that the insurgents have already shown an ability to stay on the offensive which has surprised just about everyone in Phnom Penh.

Last year at this time, it was possible to say with some confidence that the insurgents' dry-season offensive in the Phnom Penh area had run out of steam. This year, there is only hope, no certainty, that the insurgents are overreaching themselves.

The rainy season, which invariably slows the insurgent forces down, does not usually begin in earnest until the month of May. It is not expected to have a significant effect on the fighting until nearly three months from now.

Heavy resistance

The only real progress which the hard-pressed government defenders have made around Phnom Penh in recent weeks came two days ago when they succeeded in relieving two encircled battalions to the southwest of the city. That should allow the government to concentrate forces on the main threat to the airport, which is coming from both the northwest and the north.

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Congress wrestles with aid for Cambodia, South Vietnam

By Robert F. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Despite strong pressure from President Ford, Congress still seems unlikely to approve the additional \$222 million he seeks in military aid to Cambodia — though Mr. Ford has picked up modest support in recent days.

Meanwhile, the broad outlines of two competing proposals to end all United States military aid to South Vietnam by a specified date are being circulated among senators in an effort to gain broad support, this newspaper has learned.

This is the overall picture as President Ford tries to extract from Congress the largest amounts of aid possible for both Southeast Asian nations.

Possible route

On Cambodia, two Democratic senators, neither a proponent of additional aid, have disclosed ways in which the President might yet obtain congressional approval for at least part of his military-aid request: reducing it — or combining it with food aid.

On Vietnam, one plan to end aid is proposed by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, longtime Vietnam dove. It would decrease all U.S. military aid to Saigon in stages — and economic aid as well. Both would be ended in slightly more than two years.

Under this proposal aid for the 1976 fiscal year, which begins this July 1, would be two-thirds the authorized level of the current 1975 year; aid in the subsequent fiscal year would be one-third the 1975 amount. Beginning July 1, 1977, there would be no aid at all to South Vietnam, according to several congressional sources familiar with the proposal. (Approximate total authorized aid this fiscal year is \$1.6 billion.)

Liberals' proposal

The second proposal comes from liberals and some moderates who would end all U.S. military aid to South Vietnam sometime in calendar 1975. It would not affect economic aid. This newer plan has been discussed in some 20 Senate offices thus far.

Proponents of both proposals seek to build the broad-based coalition of moderates and liberals that will be necessary to gain congressional approval.

As for the President's request for aid to Cambodia, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts says Congress just might approve a far-reduced amount. On Tuesday, March 11, the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on foreign assistance and economic policy votes whether to approve, reduce, or disapprove it. It is not clear whether the subcommittee will approve any additional aid.

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Cheap air fares coming? — better pack a lunch

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Initial public reaction has been so to efforts by some financially struggling U.S. airlines to cut out free meals — such as meals — and thus reduce air fares.
Americans this spring may find they can fly to many destinations at 35 percent lower fares minus such extras as free food and drink. Such discounts are being proposed to the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) by 10 major airlines — National and Eastern — and other carriers are expected to follow suit.

"We've been quite busy handling this," says an Eastern spokesman. "People are asking what it's all about. We've already begun to take reservations" (which will be canceled without charge if the CAB does not approve the plan).

Harvey Burman of National Air-

lines says "response has been overwhelming... the phones are coming off the wall. People are already making reservations."

Both airlines will continue to offer two free cocktails to coach section passengers. But Eastern will sell liquor to the new "third-class" travelers while National will not offer alcohol to its new "no frills" flyers.

Under both the Eastern and National packages:

- Passengers must purchase tickets seven days in advance at the ticket counter of a travel agency (tickets will not be mailed).
- Nonalcoholic beverages will cost a quarter.
- No meals will be served (passengers may bring their own).
- Customers will be charged 10 percent or \$10, whichever is more, for cancellations.
- The fares are available only certain days of the week.

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he market isn't as bleak as you might think

Summer jobs: competition, less glamour

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The avalanche of students looking for summer jobs in the United States this year will not find the market as bleak as it may seem at first glance. Most summer jobs are still there — certain areas there are even more and more than 5 million high school and college students are expected to be pounding the pavement in search of them, a Monitor survey indicates. At the same time, competition for these seasonal jobs with the millions

of already unemployed will cause many students to pursue less obvious and often less desirable openings.

Commitments by government and many industries to help students earn that extra pocket money or boost the family income may help this summer:

- President Ford asked Congress last week to provide \$412 million in new funds to "buy" 760,000 summer youth jobs in the nation's cities. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York is seeking \$880 million for 1.1 million jobs.

Whatever final figure is reached by Congress in the next few weeks, U.S. city officials can be expected to provide more summer jobs than last year to poor and minority students.

• Prodded by such groups as the National Alliance of Businessmen, which hopes to find 200,000 summer jobs nationwide from among its members this year, individual companies will still be hiring cheaper, unskilled student labor. Unions with laid-off members are expected to raise a fuss.

Last year, the NAB helped 227,000 students land jobs although its goal was also 200,000.

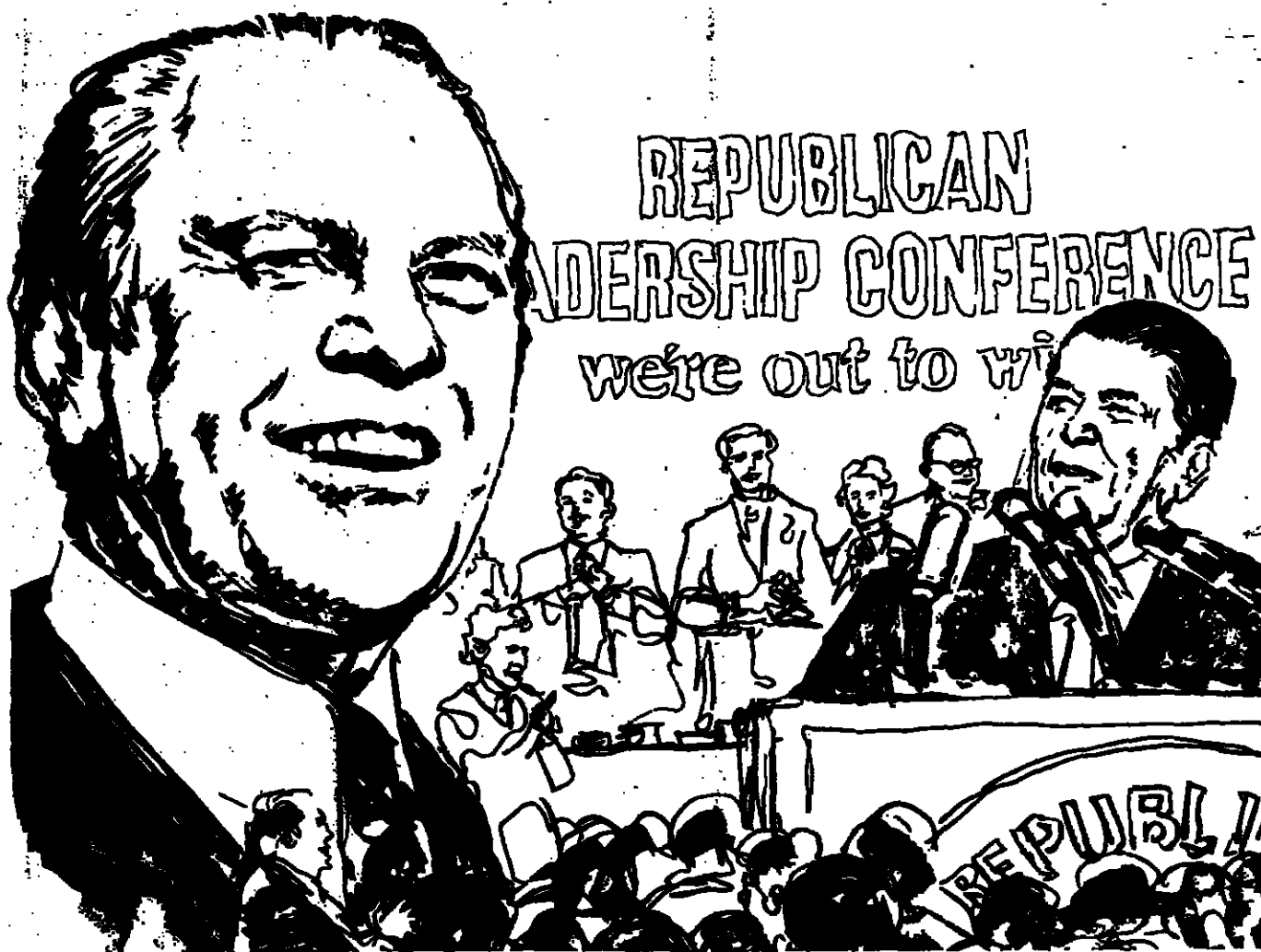
Companies in the South and Midwest that are in the service industry, such as fast-food businesses, report good prospects for summer youth jobs, says NAB director of youth employment, Richard Willis.

Bright job prospects also exist at the nation's amusement parks. Few cutbacks and many increases in summer jobs are expected in the outside entertainment business, says Mary Ann Kroger of the International Association of Amusement Parks.

Kings Dominion, a \$55 million family entertainment center in Ashland, Va., will open its first season in May and needs 2,000 summer workers to run the 1,300 acres of rides, games and exhibits. *Please turn to Page 4

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Loyalty to Ford—strong enough to hold all Republicans in line?

Recession gloom settles on Republicans

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Republican leaders across the nation sniff defeat, are deeply worried about the future of the Republican Party — but they still express strong support for the President and for his candidacy next year.

Conversations with Republican chiefs in every region reflect leadership views expressed at the week-end gathering of top Republicans in Washington.

• The majority will accept the President's view — that the Republican Party must indeed reach out to

Ford retains support of party leaders, but the concern is how to win votes in '76

Democrats and independents if it is to remain a potent force in American politics.

• But some find the Ronald Reagan thesis to their liking — that the party must stand for its old-time conservative philosophy or stand for nothing at all.

This sharp division on the party's future does not, however, divide these leaders on their allegiance to the President and their advocacy of Mr. Ford to carry the Republican banner in 1976.

Other findings from state chair-

men, national committeemen, and congressmen:

• The loyalty to the President is largely a personal one — but nonetheless a binding one.

"He's too liberal for me," a number of leaders said, "but I like his honesty and candor."

None of these leaders found Mr. Ford "too conservative."

But they all express a warmth that comes through in comments like, "I like the cut of the man" and "I'm sure he will grow as he learns."

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Jobs and jobless don't match

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Even though 7.5 million Americans are out of work, many jobs are still unfilled across the nation.

In fact, a severe shortage in specific skills is causing problems in vital industries.

One day recently, a newspaper in Newark, N.J. (where the unemployment rate is above the official national average of 8.3 percent) carried 10 columns of "help wanted" advertisements.

Jobs were (and are) open for machinists, tool and die makers, accountants and auditors, mechanics, engineers and chemists, industrial firemen, welders and plate fitters, pharmacists and medical technicians, computer operators and management personnel, and many others.

The problem today involves filling jobs requiring specific skills from the ranks of the unemployed who have other, or no, skills. In most instances, it cannot be done. Retraining — often proposed on Capitol Hill as a solution — is hardly practical, labor analysts believe; most needed skills cannot be taught quickly.

Some are in the construction industry, nationally depressed and with unemployment ranging in some areas between 35 percent and over 50 percent.

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Leftists more active in Portugal

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

extreme Left in Portugal has gone one step further efforts to thwart genuinely democratic elections slated for April 12. Whether these efforts succeed or not, the commitment of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) — which ousted the right-wing regime nearly a year ago and really controls the country — to genuine democracy.

One target in the extreme Left's campaign is the Democratic Party (PPD) — roughly equivalent to the democratic parties elsewhere in Europe — which holds one seat in the coalition cabinet in Lisbon. The PPD rally in Setubal, about 20 miles south of Lisbon, was broken up by extreme leftists Friday night. Police fired, and the ensuing clashes left two people killed and injured (according to a hospital spokesman).

Police rescues policemen

A military took over in Setubal Saturday and freed a number of policemen who had been besieged

Back to business— and the military— Thai government

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Traditional military and business interests are asserting themselves within Thailand's new democratic constitution. Two parties representing these interests, the Thai Nation and Social Justice parties, look moving with a new coalition Cabinet into the vacuum in the wake of the defeat of the short-lived government of late Premier Seni Pramoj.

Thailand's experiments with parliamentary democracy usually have been halting. A period of authoritarian rule was brought to an end by student demonstrations and charges of corruption in the fall of 1973. Thereupon King Bhumibol Adulyadej, thought to be pathetically inclined toward democratization but determined to keep himself out of politics if he is to preserve near-sacredness of kingship, nominated a national assembly to draft a democratic constitution. And it is in this constitution that last January's elections were held.

There was trouble about the election results was that no party emerged with an overall lead in Parliament, which the 269 seats were divided among no fewer than eight parties. Eventually, Seni Pramoj, leader of the moderate Democrat Party, which topped the poll, at with only 72 of the 269 seats, got the nod to go ahead form a new government.

At danger signals

From the outset, Mr. Seni was hobbled by personal oustings, petty party bickering — and the right-wing "loyalists" lying-in-wait for him.

The first danger signals for Mr. Seni came when two of his parties, Thai Nation and Social Justice, got their nominees elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Parliament. In an apparent move to counterbalance by winning support from the more leftist-inclined in Parliament, the basically pro-American Mr. Seni announced on the eve of the vote of confidence needed to turn him in the premiership that he would seek withdrawal of U.S. bases from Thailand within 18 months. But to no avail: He lost his vote of confidence Tuesday 102 to 111.

This opens the door for the Social Justice and Thai Nation (second and third in the national election) to try to form a coalition to replace Mr. Seni's. There is some speculation that these two parties might ask Mr. Seni's brother, Kukrit Pramoj — leader of yet another centrist organization, the Social Action Party — to assume the premiership in such a coalition.

The two Pramoj brothers are not close; and Mr. Seni is a more responsible and steady image as a politician than his brother, Kukrit.

Congress talks of ending Viet aid

Editorial from Page 1

Senator Kennedy indicates he believes the proposal aims in deep congressional trouble. But he quickly adds: "The significant thing in the President's press conference is — he didn't mention numbers. If he gets [military aid] it'll be much less than what he asked for."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington also is in the President's firing line, although he didn't pick up two or three votes he didn't ask for promising not to send American troops back to Indo-China.

Senator Magnuson says that by combining unpopular military aid with broadly supported food aid, the administration would pick up support — and he himself would have to look carefully at whether to support or oppose such a two-track bill. (He would oppose a separate military-aid proposal.)

Small sentiment

But congressional sentiment overall still runs against aid for Cambodia. Typical is the comment of John Tower, conservative Republican from Texas, "prospect for such aid 'is still marginal.'"

After saying he opposed additional military aid for Cambodia but supported more food aid, Senator Magnuson raised the possibility that the two subjects might be joined in the same bill. In that case, he said, he would weigh whether benefits of food aid outweighed the costs of military support.

Other plans to end aid to South Vietnam assume progress in return will give Saigon the \$300 million this year in additional military aid the Ford administration requested — provided that a definite end to all military aid to that nation is written into law.

Additionally, a third Vietnam plan is believed about to be circulated. It would provide some additional military aid to South Vietnam this year in exchange for new U.S. diplomatic efforts to have the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China join in phasing out all military support for both Vietnams.

This last proposal has some bipartisan support. But it is considered unlikely to obtain congressional approval grounds prospects are dim for gaining such cooperation from the Soviet Union and China.

Britain and Europe confer

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Eight heads of government and one president assemble in the baronial splendor of Dublin Castle Monday and Tuesday this week to find a formula which will enable Prime Minister Harold Wilson to recommend Britain's continued membership in the European Common Market.

Once Dublin Castle was the residence of the viceroys of Ireland, the symbol of England's rule over its earliest and most intractable colony. Today it is the scene of the European Community's final effort to keep Britain within the community.

Irish Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave will be presiding over the proceedings. The Irish Republic chairs the community, by alphabetical rotation, for the first six months of 1975.

The European summit takes place in an atmosphere of continuing economic gloom. Unemployment is rising everywhere, and in West Germany it has topped the million-man mark. (It stands at 1,200,000, compared to 800,000 in Britain).

The oil crisis is not as acute as feared last year, but reduced European purchases of oil are due not so much to determined efforts to save fuel as to warm weather and deepening recession.

The Europeans are still wooing Middle East oil dollars in a more or less uncoordinated manner, despite their acceptance of French President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a conference of oil consumers and oil producers in Paris next month.

For the British, the choice is no longer between Europe and the Commonwealth, as seemed true in 1971 when the Conservatives under Prime Minister Edward Heath led the country into the European Community.

The once-cheap food Britain used to import from Commonwealth countries now costs more than European food and, if New Zealand butter remains a bargain, it is only because the New Zealanders reluctantly are bound to sell at 1969 to 1972 average prices. They are seeking better prices, and this is one of the issues in the "renegotiation" of the terms of British membership.

Poll inconclusive

Britons may not be enthusiastic about Europe, but the world outside looks increasingly colder. This feeling was reflected in a public opinion poll recently conducted by the Opinion Research Centre. Forty-eight percent

of the respondents said they favored Britain staying in the European Community; 34 percent voted against.

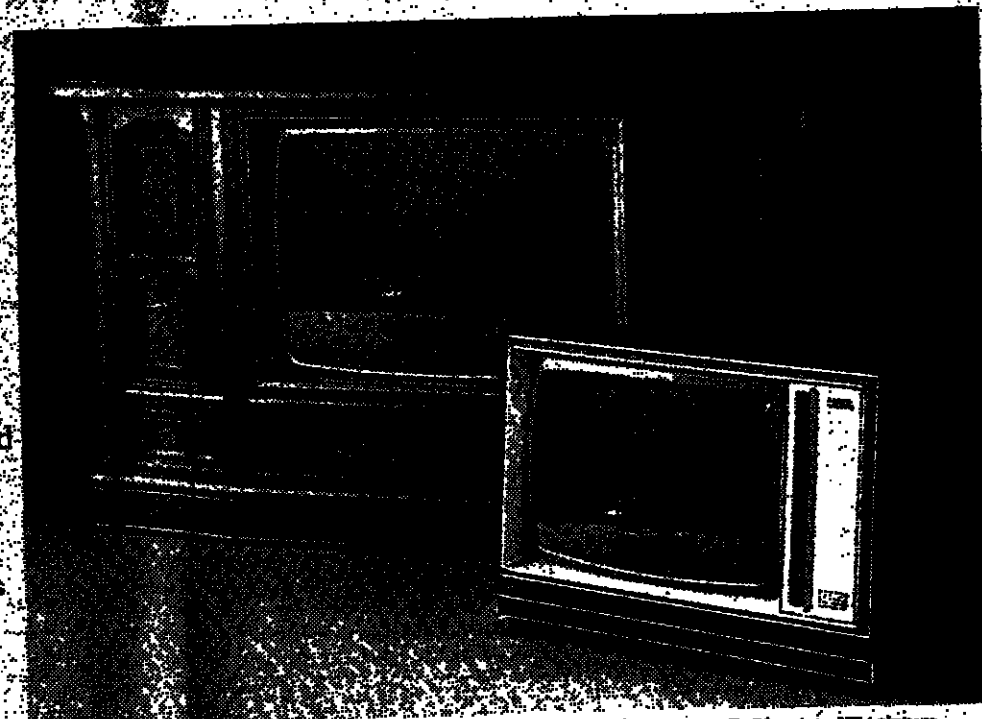
The results of the renegotiation package expected to be announced later this week will certainly help to crystallize this large undecided vote in the referendum the Labour government proposes to hold in mid-June.

And yet the substance of what is to be discussed at Dublin Castle is not exactly earth-shaking.

Britain's share of the European budget is the other main renegotiation issue still pending. The community budget, which was over 6 billion last year, is financed by value added tax collected in member countries, from agricultural levies, and from taxes on industrial goods coming into the community from outside. Britain does not oppose the principle that the community should have its own financial resources, but argues that members should pay in proportion to their means.

It seems incongruous that issues of such a narrowly technical nature should determine Mr. Wilson's attitude to membership in the European Community. But summit meetings are a subtle interchange of nuances among politicians each of whom has his eye firmly fixed on his own domestic constituency — none more so than Mr. Wilson.

In times like these, it makes even more sense to choose a Zenith. For 6 good reasons.



Left: The Zenith model SF2209. Right: The Zenith model SF1750R. Simulated TV picture.

These days, you're probably more determined than ever to make sure you're getting your money's worth.

That's why the things that have made a Zenith color TV such a good value are even more important today.

1. Fewest repairs.

A leading research organization asked independent TV service technicians from coast to coast which color TV needed the fewest repairs for the third straight year, they named Zenith, by more than 2 to 1 over the next brand.

And whether you buy a giant screen console or compact portable, today's Zenith solid-state Chromacolor II brings you several important features designed to give you years of good, dependable service.

2. 100% solid-state reliability.

Build into every Chromacolor II set is a rugged 100% solid-state chassis. The most dependable of electronic components.

Zenith has ever built, for a brighter, sharper picture. Modular solid-state design keeps it running cool so it lasts longer, makes service easier if it's needed.

And Zenith's patented Power Sentry voltage-regulating system protects components against household voltage variations you can't even see.

3. Saves energy.

Many color sets, 3 or more years old, use about as much power as five 75-watt light bulbs. Chromacolor II actually uses less power than you'd need to light just two of the same bulbs.

The money you save won't pay for your new Zenith. But it'll help.

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The heart of the Chromacolor II system is Zenith's patented Chromacolor picture tube, with a level of brightness, contrast, and sharp detail that set a new standard for the TV industry. Which may be one reason why independent TV service technicians name Zenith, more

than any other brand, as the color TV with the best picture.

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And that, we think, says more about the way we build things than anything else.

6. We built it. We back it.

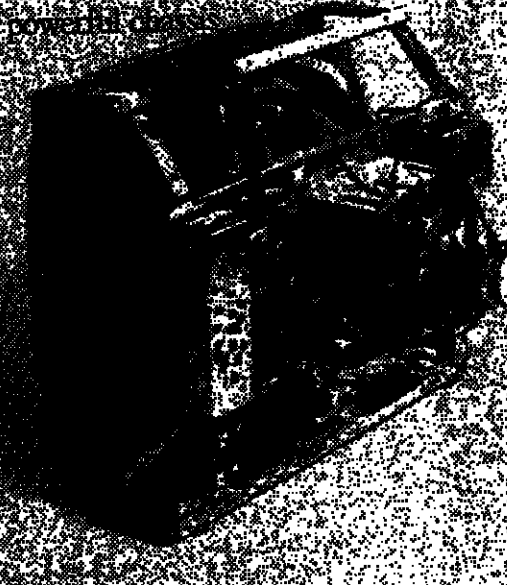
We're proud of our record of building dependable, quality products. But if it should ever happen that a Zenith product doesn't live up to your expectations—or if you want details of our surveys—write to the Vice President, Consumer Affairs, Zenith Radio Corporation, 1900 North Austin Avenue, Chicago, IL 60639.

He'll see that your request gets personal attention. And in times like these, that means something, too.

Question: If you were buying another color TV today would you buy the same brand you bought before?

Answers:

Zenith	82%
Brand A	70%
Brand B	69%
Brand C	66%
Brand D	65%
Brand E	56%
Brand F	51%
Brand G	49%
Brand H	49%
Brand I	47%
Brand J	45%
Other Brands	40%



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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Humphrey: Cambodia lost cause, aid opposed

Washington
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey said Sunday he had seen official telegrams that offered little or no encouragement of achieving a solution to the war in Cambodia on the basis of additional U.S. military aid.

Senator Humphrey, a Minnesota Democrat, is chairman of a Senate foreign-relations subcommittee which is considering the administration's request for an additional \$222 million military assistance for the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh.

He told CBS's "Face the Nation" program that he would vote against the aid request and he believed Congress would also reject it.

He said he has seen official telegrams that "give little or no encouragement to any solution in Cambodia on the basis of further military assistance."

Narcotics agents rapped on Vesco probe

Washington
Federal narcotics agents conducted themselves in an unprofessional manner in failing to pursue a lead linking financier Robert L. Vesco to a heroin smuggling scheme involving 100 kilograms of heroin, according to a report by Senate investigators.

However, the 200-page report released Sunday by the staff of the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations concluded it could not substantiate allegations that the Nixon administration covered up the 1973 case, or that Mr. Vesco was, in fact, part of the drug scheme.

At the time, Mr. Vesco was under federal indictment on charges involving a \$200,000 Nixon campaign contribution in an alleged attempt to influence an investigation of his activities by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cubans say law lifts women's status

Mexico City
The Cuban Government has announced a new law that gives women the same rights as men, the official Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported in a dispatch received here.

The news agency said the 166 articles of the new "Family Code" replaced a law that had depicted women as socially inferior to men and required them to submit absolutely to their husband's will.



The new Cuban woman UPI photo

It did not say what, if any, legal recourses a woman would have if she felt the code were being violated.

The new code prohibits distinguishing legal differences between legitimate and illegitimate children, Prensa Latina said. It also gives 18-year-olds the right to marry without parental consent — and 14-year-old girls and 16-year-old boys can marry if they have parental consent, the dispatch said.

37 new representatives bar Cambodian funds

Washington
Thirty-seven freshman Democratic congressmen have urged President Ford not to send additional funds to Cambodia, Rep. Thomas Harkin (D) of Iowa, said here.

Declaring that as newly elected congressmen they have a better understanding of the nation's mood, the 37 freshmen asked President Ford to let statesmanship prevail over

dollars, Mr. Harkin said. Mr. Harkin was one of the authors of a letter which the freshmen signed and sent to the President.

New York rally opens World Women's Year

New York
International Women's Year hit New York with traffic-snarl-fest Saturday as more than 3,000 men and women paraded down Fifth Avenue to celebrate the first International Women's Day.

Rep. Bella Abzug (D) of New York, New York Lt. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak, and feminist Betty Friedan addressed a Union Square rally.

Demands expressed at the rally included calls for equal employment opportunities, universal child care, ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, improved access to abortion and birth control information, equal rights for lesbians, and an end to militarism.

Monitor correspondent Joanna Levine writes that while the United Nations was celebrating International Women's Day, a petition signed by 2,700 of the UN's 3,000 women employees was presented to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. It called for an end to discrimination against women employees of the UN.

U.S. smoking more cigarettes than ever

Washington
Americans smoked more cigarettes than ever in 1974, ignoring a steady stream of ominous health warnings, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) said Sunday.

The agency's annual report to Congress showed cigarette consumption last year reached an all-

time high of 602 billion cigarettes, up about 3 percent from 1973.

The FTC report asked Congress to amend the required warning label on cigarettes to include some of the diseases associated with smoking.

Britain and Argentina may argue over oil

London
A fight over oil between Britain and Argentina may be brewing as the result of mounting pressure on the Foreign



Office to allow exploration off the Falkland Islands, the Sunday Telegraph reported.

Norman Kirkham, the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, reported nearly 50 oil companies have applied to Britain for licenses to drill in the Atlantic Ocean near the islands that are a British colony. Argentina, which claims sovereignty over the islands off its south coast, wants to move in its own oil rigs, the newspaper said.

Foreign Office officials "take the view that, if Britain enters an oil race with Argentina, military clashes are likely," Mr. Kirkham wrote.

The newspaper said the Foreign Office has been holding off requests for prospecting licenses on grounds that an official British survey is being prepared.

Kurdish spokesman calls situation desperate

Washington
The immediate result of the agreement reached last week at Algiers between the Shah of Iran and Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, has been an all-out Iraqi offensive against the Kurds

and withdrawal of Iranian support from the Kurds, according to Kurdish sources here, writes Dana Adams Schmidt, Monitor correspondent.

"The Kurds are desperate. The Iraqis are driving forward and our people are not getting ammunition from the Iraqis. Overnight since the Algiers agreement our situation has been turned around, militarily and politically."

This statement was made by a Kurdish representative who preferred not to be identified after he had spoken by telephone to Kurdish representatives in Tehran.

As the Kurds see it now, in return for Iraqi concessions on the Shatt al-Arab, where the border is to be shifted from the Iranian shore to the "thalweg," approximately midstream, as result of an agreement reached last week by the Shah and Saddam Hussein in Algiers, Iran is withholding military support for the Kurds.

Prominent Cuban exiles oppose softer U.S. stand

Miami, Fla.

A former Cuban president and the sister of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro joined other exile leaders over the weekend in objecting to a proposed shift in the United States policy toward Cuba.

The statement was issued by the Committee for Cuban Unity, which includes Juanita Castro, former Cuban President Carlos Prío, and Andres Rivero Aguero, who was elected



Mrs. Juanita Castro UPI photo

president of Cuba in 1958 but was not able to take office.

Members of the group said the statement was in response to comments by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last weekend. Dr. Kissinger said he saw "no virtue in perpetual antagonism between the United States and Cuba."

MINI-BRIEFS

North Vietnamese attack North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched widespread probing attacks in northern and central South Vietnam Sunday against more than a half dozen district capitals and other government positions, field reports indicated. Western military analysts in Saigon said they thought was the beginning of a new "high point" in North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity.

U.S. favors adjournment

The United States is pushing for a cooling-off period in the UN Security Council debate on Cyprus that remained deadlocked Saturday, an American diplomat said over the weekend in New York. Although a Greek Cypriot official had said the United States was seeking an indefinite adjournment of the Security Council debate, the U.S. diplomat said America favored an adjournment, but only for a few days.

Peking women race

Peking Radio said more than 1,000 women ran in a relay race Saturday in the Chinese capital's Tiananmen Square to mark International Women's Day and to thank Chairman Mao Tse-tung for improving their lot.

Guerrillas free executive

Argentine guerrillas have released grain company executive Alfonso Marguerite, who was kidnapped more than five months ago, his niece said Saturday. Mirta Fernandez Trevino is the agricultural administrator for the giant Bunge & Born Company was kidnapped by the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. The Argentine newspaper Ultima Hora said \$5 million had been paid in ransom.

Last words on My Lai

The last secret portions of the official Army report on the My Lai massacre, plus thousands of related documents, will be released this month, an Oklahoma City newspaper said in its Sunday editions. Army Secretary Howard H. (Bo) Callaway is expected to make a public announcement of the action on Monday, the Sunday Oklahoman reported.

*Prospects for summer jobs

Continued from Page 1

Yellowstone National Park expects seasonal employment of lodge, food, and horse tenders to remain at last year's level. A survey, nonetheless, conducted by the National Directory Service, Inc., which publishes a summer job directory, indicates resorts, camps, and parks nationwide will show an 11 percent drop in summer jobs.

Massachusetts officials expect several thousand summer jobs to open up as Americans begin to celebrate bi-centennial activities in that historic state. Hotels, restaurants, and other visitor-related businesses will need extra hands to meet the summer load of tourists.

A dozen zoo directors across the U.S. report summer hiring will be equal to or higher than 1974's level. Animal feeders, ticket takers, and cage washers are in demand.

Internships increase

The National Trust for Historic Preservation will double the number of intern college students working on historic sites this year. Still wanted: a student sculptor taught in the classical

method to practice his art before tourists in Stockbridge, Mass.

Youthpower, a nonprofit summer-job clearinghouse sponsored by Manpower, Inc., a national temporary employment service, is again providing free job referrals to about 10,000 students. Young job seekers who do little more than spin their wheels in pursuit of the more obvious openings can join Youthpower's "clean teams," "people-sitters," or "pet-carers."

Low-status jobs remain hard to fill in spite of surging unemployment. Jobs as elevator operators, watchmen, and cabbies go begging. The number of internships in federal, state, and local government, however, will increase slightly in 1975, reports the National Center for Public Service Internship Programs.

In Canada, 27,500 students will be paid \$27.5 million this year to dream up and work at jobs they want to do — bike patrols, consumer aid, social work. For the past five years, the Canadian Government has underwritten almost any project from designing an electric motorcycle to doing clerical jobs in government offices.

*Jobs and jobless don't match

Continued from Page 1

Efforts to increase the nation's energy supplies are retarded by serious shortages of highly skilled workers able to install oil and gas pipes, drill wells, build rigs, and weld pressure vessels for natural gas.

Oil companies say that in rig building alone, jobs for more than 5,400 skilled workers are unfilled.

In the skilled areas, workers who are qualified can almost set their own prices, and high demands (for as much as 20 percent a year more pay) are causing chaotic conditions in building trades bargaining in some areas.

Hospital wing closed

A hospital in a suburban area just outside Newark recently closed one wing because it could not find 25 qualified nurses and other hospital personnel. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration said recently that it could hire 100 industrial hygienists if it could find them; major corporations are "begging" for hundreds more who can fill similar jobs, it said.

Laboratory technicians qualified to perform water and air analysis re-

quired under environmental protection laws also are in demand nationally.

Other jobs openings are more prosaic. In Cleveland, and many other cities machinists are in short supply in industrial plants although many blue collar workers have been laid off.

Some in wrong place

In Los Angeles, electrical engineers and electronics technicians are needed. Welders are in short supply in Baltimore. Crane operators, boiler workers, and other skilled craftsmen are needed in several East Coast shipyards.

Help wanted ads show up widely for automobile mechanics, radio and TV repairmen, and computer technicians.

Contributing to the problems of filling these jobs, or for those qualified to find them, is a lack of effective communications between employment service offices in different parts of the country, analysts say. Workers may be found on the West Coast for jobs open in the East; bringing workers and jobs together is a problem as yet unsolved.

*'It's harder' in Mideast

Continued from Page 1

the PLO must participate in the peace process — later at the Geneva conference, if not now. Israel rejects this.

2. Dr. Kissinger must deal with what is regarded here as the weak Cabinet of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, beset by hard-line pressures from its powerful nationalist opponents and the Israeli settler groups who want to keep the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli decision-making process may be long and arduous, even for the limited Egyptian accord now being proposed.

3. Israeli reprisals against Lebanon for last Thursday's Palestine guerrilla raid in Tel Aviv or any new guerrilla operations might harden both the Arab and Israeli lines, aside from further stirring up Lebanon's already dangerously turbulent internal situation.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials here showed concern over Israeli statements that the guerrilla ship involved and captured by the Israeli Navy came from Beirut, indicating that a strike against Lebanon might be planned.

Apprehension explained

Francis Omer cables from Tel Aviv:

Israeli apprehension about withdrawal from the strategic passes in Sinai was explained Saturday by the recently established official Israel News Service. It called attention to the fact that such a pullback would extend Israel's cease-fire line with Egypt from the present 140 miles to 250 miles, putting a heavy additional burden on Israel's scanty manpower.

Furthermore, the semi-official military analysis points out, an evacuation of the passes would also render Sharm al-Sheikh, the Israeli-controlled gate to the Red Sea, "barely defensible" against a military advance of Egyptian troops from the Suez Gulf area.

"We certainly can take such risks," a spokesman of the Prime Minister's office said. "But only if the Egyptian Government risks a public commitment to peace — voiced to the Egyptian people and the Arab world and not only in furtive conversation for Western consumption."

Yet Israel's top negotiating trio — Prime Minister Rabin, Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yigal Alon — are known to trust the Secretary of State's negotiating capabilities, thus hoping for eventually producing some acceptable interim agreement for both Egypt and Israel.

*Pressure on Phnom Penh

Continued from Page 1

The heavy fighting at the moment extends in a rough semicircle north to northwest of Phnom Penh and 5 to 10 miles away. A government drive to knock out rocket and artillery positions threatening the airport from this area has met heavy resistance.

Two recent gains have brought the insurgents much closer to their current main goal, which apparently is to interdict the airport and complete their stranglehold on the Cambodian capital.

First, they pushed government forces out of a key stronghold protecting the airport at the village of Tuol Leap, located six miles to the northwest of the airport. Then they began adding 100mm. artillery fire to the rockets which they were already directing at the airport. (The 100mm. guns are American-made weapons which the insurgents have captured from government forces.)

Airport vital

Military sources say that so far only one 105mm. gun has been used against the airport, and that it has not been used extensively. But a 105mm. gun is much more accurate and packs a much bigger punch than the rockets the insurgents have been using. If they can bring more of these guns into play in positions closer to the airport, they should be able to halt the American airlift into the capital, at least temporarily.

"The airport means everything in

this war right now," said one military observer. "If they can get four of those 105s blazing away at the airport, that could mean the end of the war."

In the meantime, government officials say they realize that the expensive American airlift now supplying Phnom Penh cannot go on indefinitely and that they must at some point try once again to open the Mekong.

Last month government troops made several small-scale assaults against Khmer Rouge positions on the banks of the lower Mekong. But they took heavy casualties and the river clearing effort was abandoned.

One base left

The insurgents have continued to make gains along the river banks, and now only one government stronghold remains: the base at Neak Luong. It is from this base that the government hopes to launch a new effort to clear the river. But well-informed military sources say the government will not be able to pull together the manpower needed to make such an effort during this dry season.

Each year the dry season has been a period of heightened insurgent activity. Once the rains come, it becomes much more difficult for the communist-led forces to threaten either Phnom Penh or the river convoys which once supplied the city.

But the government's immediate worry at the moment is the airport, not the river.

*Recession unsettles Republicans

Continued from Page 1

The anxieties of these leaders about the party are tied, in large part, to the sagging economy — for which they are not blaming the President.

But there was a general acknowledgment that if the economy sinks into a depression, it will probably mean a Democratic sweep across the country — from President down to county offices.

There was no feeling expressed that some other candidate — other than the President — could do a better job of carrying the GOP flag next year — economy woes or not. That is, there was no talk — as yet anyway — that the party should turn to someone else, such as Mr. Reagan.

Down to 18 percent

Republicans generally are receiving — and accepting — new research that shows the party's ranks to be down to 18 percent of the population. Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B.

Morton (a former Republican national chairman) expresses the problem this way: "When I was a boy, 50 percent of the people lived on what they owned and 50 percent lived on what they did."

"Now 95 percent of the people live on what they do. The Republican plight is that we always have — and still do — appeal mainly to those who live on what they own."

Mr. Morton echoes the Ford plea for the party to reach out. But when a reporter asked him, "How will you keep this from looking like me-tooism?" Mr. Morton said: "That's the difficult question. I'm not sure how we do it."

Mr. Reagan's advocacy of a standard, conservative approach at the GOP gathering here was a clear signal that he intends to lead the right-wingers in a bid for the nomination next year — despite Mr. Ford's new reminders that he definitely is going to run.

Senator checks hot air of committee room

Washington, W.Va.
State Sen. Richard Benson took Buhl Buhl, his 100-pound Great Dane, to the Statehouse recently so the dog could register as a lobbyist.

Buhl Buhl, who stands 6 ft. 6 in. on his hind legs, towered over Senate clerk J. C. Dillon and was not impressed with the formalities. Mr. Dillon bowed to the canine's wishes.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Britain's new coal revolution

For 100 years the mines fueled industry; now miners dig more

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rugeley, England
Reg Barber appeared among his luncheon guests in dirty blue overalls, his nose and cheeks smudged with coal dust.

"Sorry to be late," he said cheerfully. "There was a problem in one of the coal seams we're developing, and I thought I'd better take a quick look."

Mr. Barber is the manager of Lea Hall Colliery, one of Britain's largest and most modern mines, producing 1.75 million tons of coal a year.

When he sits at a table briefing visitors, he looks like a well-groomed executive — speech soft and unhurried, cheeks a bit on the rosy side, eyes kindly and shrewd.

When he walks, helmeted and with safety lamp among his men, somewhere in the 40 kilometers (25 miles) of arched roadways that sprawl 1,200 feet beneath the green pastures and pleasant farms of the Trent Valley, he is Reg, a miner of miners, respected for what he knows and for how he applies his knowledge, whether of coal or of the men who work it.

Growth fueled

For a hundred years coal fueled Britain's industrial growth, as it turned the Midlands black with factory smoke and spawned London's celebrated fogs.

In 1913 Britain produced 287 million tons of coal, exported 94 million tons, and employed more than a million workers. The men entered the pits in their early teens and spent their lives hacking and hewing with pick and shovel in ill-lit tunnels frequently too low to stand up in.

But during most of the past half century, until the oil crisis last year, coal was a declining industry in Britain as elsewhere. Nationalization in 1947 did not halt the steady closing down of old, inefficient mines or the erosion of workers away from the pits into less arduous, more remunerative toil. In 1947 there were still three-quarters of a million miners; today there are fewer than one-quarter million.

Prices suddenly rise

And then, suddenly, as oil prices quadrupled, coal could compete once more. Under a dynamic chairman, Sir Derek Ezra, the National Coal Board mapped out ambitious plans to double the rate of investment, to sink new mines, to increase production from the present 115 million tons a year to close to 150 million tons a year by 1985.

These plans have some prospect of fulfillment only because during the lean years since World War II and postwar nationalization, the Coal Board worked steadily to improve and mechanize mining methods and to open new, efficient mines while closing down uneconomic ones.

When Reg Barber went into the pits at the age of 14 during World War II, 97 percent of coal was cut by hand. Today 95 percent is cut by machines traveling up and down steel belts along a 200-yard coal face, shearing off coal like some gigantic electric razor.

The machine, called a power shearer, was invented by James Anderton, a Briton. For the men tending the machines and moving hydraulic "chocks" forward to keep the black ceiling from caving in, the work is still strenuous. But they can progress about 12 feet every 24 hours. In the days of pick and shovel, it took three shifts to cut through a couple of feet — one shift cutting and dynamiting, the next shift shoveling coal onto a conveyor belt, the third shift moving the roof supports and the conveyor belt forward.

Self-made man

Reg Barber is a self-made man. Two years after he went to work, he showed sufficient promise to qualify for a one-hour-a-week course in a technical school. Then, with nationalization, the Coal Board started an in-service program of training that took him, step by step, from mining engineer to assistant manager to manager, as he moved from mine to mine.

Mr. Barber has spent most of the past 15 years in various capacities at Lea Hall, the first new, big colliery the Coal Board planned and brought into being. The mine started production in the early 1960s and in a couple of years brought output up to the million-ton level. The next goal is 2 million tons a year.

Lea Hall averages four tons per man-shift, twice Britain's national average. All Mr. Barber's assistants have come up the hard way, as he did. British law requires that a mining engineer must have five years of practical experience underground.

A pleasant environment

Mr. Barber runs a colliery that is probably as close to ideal as any can be. Most of its output goes to the Rugeley electric generating plant, newly built just across the railway tracks.

The environment could not be more pleasant — clean-lined modern buildings set in rolling green pastures. Only the cooling towers betray the generating plant. Only the winding tower announces the mine.

The 2,180 men of Lea Hall are proud of their manager, proud of their machinery, proud of their work. And that, alas, is not true of all Britain's mines, nor of all chapters of the National Union of Miners.

But one thing Lea Hall shares with miners everywhere: the close comradeship that comes from the certainty born of hundreds of years of experience that one's life depends on one's fellow worker, as much as his does on you.

"Of course, we're glad to have more pay," said Graham Overton, a lanky training officer and miner for 23 years, of the 30 percent wage increase negotiated recently between the union and the Coal Board. "But I couldn't work in a factory doing the same thing day after day after day. Here it's different. The man that works next to you — you really know he's your brother and he knows you're his."



By Paul S. Conklin

Coal: after 50 years a growing industry again



Courtesy National Coal Board

Giant power shearers cut 95 percent of Britain's coal today



Alan Bond photo



Courtesy National Coal Board

Less cramped, still dusty

Modern mine

They call an oil field 'home'

Where derricks once stood: a livable city

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Beach, Calif.

Once a forest of oil derricks — now a landscaped community of attractive single-family homes, with streets bright with early spring blossoms, and a lush 18-hole golf course.

This is California's fourth largest oil city, where landscaping has transformed a depressing oil field into a livable neighborhood where well-to-do homes sit side-by-side with working pumps that yearly provide some 2 million barrels of oil.

Camouflaging oil structures as office buildings or apartment blocks is no surprise to people in Los Angeles or Long Beach. Nor is it surprising to see unsightly tank farms being phased out and replaced with modern shopping centers or adult communities in various parts of California.

But the Huntington Beach project, known as Huntington Seacrest, appears to be the most ambitious effort yet in recycling oil land. It is also a rare example of mixed industrial-residential development.

Backers of this 800-acre development 20 miles south of Los Angeles say their project may even hold some useful pointers for other areas. "Detroit could use it," says Jack Wallace of the Huntington Beach Company, the Standard Oil Corporation of California affiliate responsible for the development.

The company relocated oil storage tanks and concentrated scattered oil pumps and other surface facilities into tidy islands of less than two acres each. It recontoured the scarred land to form hills and a miniature lake and clothed it with 18,000 trees.

No penalty

The oil pumps that bob up and down like giant mechanical grasshoppers (some are decorated as such) are by no means invisible. But they are screened by 6- to 8-foot-high block walls and thickets of landscaped greenery from the surrounding streets.

Mrs. Jack Linderman is one of several homeowners in the new community who finds it easy to be neighbors with an oil pump.

But the community's golfers are not so easily satisfied. One, in powder blue shirt

and slacks, about to tee off with an oil island only 50 yards away grumbled, "It's a hazard, of course." (There is no penalty for hitting an island; you just go back as far as you can and hit your ball over.)

At the same time he reflected the general view of golfers when he added, "It's better that we have the golf course though."

Focal point

The course, in fact, is there not only for the aesthetics, but also is the focal point around which some 500 new homes have been built within the last five years.

It also probably explains why real estate prices have topped even current market trends. Homes that sold low in the \$40,000 range three years ago are now going in the \$90,000 to \$100,000 range — a stark contrast from 15 years ago when this land was unsightly because of oil seepage and tall derricks.

Some 280 acres have been developed in the last five years. It will take another 12 years or so to complete the remaining 520 acres of the planned development, which includes a 440-unit townhouse community, already under construction, and a shopping center.

Melvin Maddocks

Is doom going out of style?

Hugo Downer is not the nicest man you ever met. When other people were wearing Happy Face sweatshirts, Hugo had a silk-screen custom job made, reversing the smile downward into a snarl.

Back in high school Hugo invented a cheer in which the locomotive sort of went off the track and spelled, "Lose, team, lose!"

Every movie he went to he had to walk out on — he simply couldn't stand the happy endings.

In the America of his youth Hugo was a conspicuous misfit. Cheeriness, hope, all the forms of optimism habitual to his fellow countrymen were anathema to Hugo.

Then, two or three years ago, something seemed to happen. But let Hugo tell the story in this passage from his best seller, "The Making of a Pessimist."

"Suddenly I began to notice I was no longer alone. Americans were counting, not their blessings but all the things that were going wrong at once. Every magazine was spilling over with articles like '13 Ways America Is Being Polluted.' The favorite word was 'doom,' as in: 'Is the American Dream Doomed?' No book could make the bookstore window unless it had 'The End' in its title — 'The End of Affluence,' 'The End of Marriage,' 'The End of Western Civilization,' and (why not?) 'The End of the Species.' The whole nation was joining me in my taste for disaster. America, if I may be immodest, was entering the Age of the Downer."

Hugo was not about to let his main chance pass. He opened a boutique called "Accentuate the Negative." It was a bit hard to see all the stock because only black lights illuminated the store. But a sampling of the merchandise of the Downer-culture should give the general idea.

The children's books department featured a story about a little train, titled "I Think I Can't."

The hit album of the record racks was another revisionist work, "The Sinkable Molly Brown," with its showstopper: "When you're down and out, lift up your head and shout: 'I'm down and out.'"

There were T-shirts with messages like: "I'm a Can't-Do Guy"; and "Pollyanna Was a CIA Agent."

Among the boutique's most popular items was the needlepoint motto, designed for framing: "When the going gets tough, it's really tough to get going."

Then there was the desk plaque for senior executives: "The difficult we give up on immediately, the possible takes a lot of time." And, of course, one for the junior executives too: "If you can't knock, don't boost."

Business was sensational — the gloom-boom, Hugo called it. The Age of the Downer was so prevalent, so apparently confirmed that Hugo founded the Doomsday Press and began to print anthologies: "The Best of the Bite-the-Bullet Speeches" and that collector's item of futurology gems, "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Foreseen."

But at this point everything began to fall apart. That is to say, something turned up. Was it the stock market? Or did people simply get tired of being pessimistic? The sober creasing of the brow, the head-shaking look of despair — once so avant-garde, so aristocratic — has grown common.

In New York magazine Zbigniew Brzezinski, a professor of government at Columbia, commented disapprovingly on "the dominant outlook of pessimism." How can the new assumptions — that "progress means decay," that "change is bad" — help solve the megaproblems of the '70s?

Meanwhile, in Human Behavior magazine the sociologist Amitai Etzioni — agreeing that "it is now intellectually chic to cast a gloomy eye toward the future" — wondered if the new "hyperpessimism" were not as bad as the old "hyperoptimism." He called for "moderate optimism" or "qualified pessimism."

In these words Hugo Downer read his own doom. But Hugo is almost as relieved as you and I to see "The End of the Gloom-Boom," as his latest and final book puts it. He explains things like this on his last page: "It was horrible, really. I was getting to be a success. I was proving the American Dream is still viable. Worst of all, I was looking into the mirror and seeing a happy face — mine!"

If only this story had an unhappy ending — the sort Hugo loves and deserves. But when last seen he was riding around town, hoping against hope to find a filling station that had run out of gas. His bumper sticker read: "I've been up so long it looks like down to me."

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

sports

Russia's prize-less star 'tennis pro'

By Larry Eldridge
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Olga Morozova thinks the popular notion that tennis pros play only with dollar signs in their eyes is a capitalist myth.

The Russian star who beat Billie Jean King at Wimbledon before losing to Chris Evert in the final says her own incentive has never been affected one bit by the fact that she cannot accept prize money.

Furthermore, despite the increasing emphasis on

finances and the general belief that her rivals think of nothing else, she doubts that it really means all that much to them either.

"I never heard anyone say in the locker room, 'I lost money,'" Olga points out. "They say, 'I lost the match.' And it's the same thing when they win a big match or a tournament. The money comes, and they like to have it, but it's winning the competition that matters."

Olga's earnings (more than \$40,000 last year) go to the Soviet tennis association, which pays her expenses and uses the rest to develop the game in the U.S.S.R. She insists it doesn't bother her, though, to see others

banking huge sums while all her hard-won gains go right back to Mother Russia.

"This is our way," she said during a break at the U.S. Women's Indoor Championships in Boston. "I am an amateur. In the Soviet Union we have no professionals. But I have everything I need to live and to enjoy life."

Success vs. sightseeing

Traveling around the United States is old hat now to Olga, who has been on the tour for several years, but she's getting more of the celebrity treatment this season thanks to her Wimbledon performance and her recent selection to compete against King, Evert, and Evonne Goolagong in the \$100,000 World Series of Tennis April 19-20 in Lakeway, Texas.

The ebullient, 26-year-old Moscow University student speaks fluent English at this point, and she obviously enjoys the reprieve during her steady diet of press conferences.

The only thing she minds about the tour, in fact, is being in so many famous and interesting cities without really having a chance to see them.

"It takes so much time for practice, rest, and the actual matches," she said, "that the only way you get much chance for sightseeing is if you lose in the early rounds."

"I remember a few years ago I did a lot of sightseeing! I'm glad I got that chance before I started to play well, but now of course it's better if I don't have the opportunity."

Olga notices some other differences from her earlier trips too — such as the fact that Americans seem to have learned a bit more about the Soviet Union than they knew when she first started encountering them.

"I think we had better information about your country than you did about ours," she recalled. "I was really amazed at some of the questions people used to ask me. We had a satellite orbiting the earth, we had put the first men in space, and they were asking things like, 'do you have TV?' or 'do you have cars?'"

Russians are coming!

The questions she gets in 1975 are more likely to be about Women's Lib, or the progress of tennis in her homeland.

"We heard the results when Billie Jean beat Bobby Riggs," she said, "and everybody was happy about it. We don't really have what you call Women's Lib, though. We women in Russia were always liberated."

As for tennis, the sport has its problems in the U.S.S.R., such as rugged weather, too few indoor courts, and the lack of any widespread public interest. She believes it is slowly gaining ground, though, and already some other young players have followed her footsteps into major international competition. They include 21-year-old Marina Kroschina, who played in the Boston tournament but lost to Chris Evert, and Natasha Chmyreva, who is already doing well on the mini-tour at the age of 18.

"The Russians are coming!" Olga laughed. "In tennis anyway."

Wimbledon debut at 16

Olga learned to play when she was 10, and by age 16 she had advanced enough to make her first trip to Wimbledon for the junior tournament — a time which she still calls the most exciting of her career.

"It was such a thrill just to see and feel that atmosphere, and to realize that was what tennis could be," she said.

In the ensuing years she rose steadily toward the top



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Olga Morozova—ballet with a racket

rankings, climaxing her career to date with last summer's performance at Wimbledon.

"That was the biggest thing for me so far," she recalled. "Winning is best, of course, but getting to the finals there isn't bad."

Now she's pointing to the "World Series," where again she will be an underdog.

"Of course I will try my best, but just to be in the foursome is already a success," she said.

Olga is married to Victor Rubanov, a former high-ranking Russian player who is now an electrical engineer. She spends about three months each year on the tour, and she says she hopes to continue only two or three years more, at most, then start a family and teach.

And what is her main goal in those two or three years? "To win at Wimbledon," she said. "It was a thrill just to be in the final, but the pressure was much more than had ever felt before. Next time I'll be ready for the pressure."

Change of pace

Rookie throws lightning bolts

By Phil Elderkin

Winter Haven, Fla.

There is one in every spring training camp — a kid who can't miss; a boy so strong he can fire a corn cuke through a battleship; a youngster who may someday anchor your pitching staff.

The 1975 Boston Red Sox rookie who best fits this description is 20-year-old pitcher Don Aase. He is a 6ft. 3in. righthander who throws bullets and has consistently struck out more hitters than he's walked.

The estimated major-league timetable on Aase (pronounced Ah-see) is from one to three years. But there are some members of the Boston brass who think he might be wearing Red Sox flannels by mid-season.

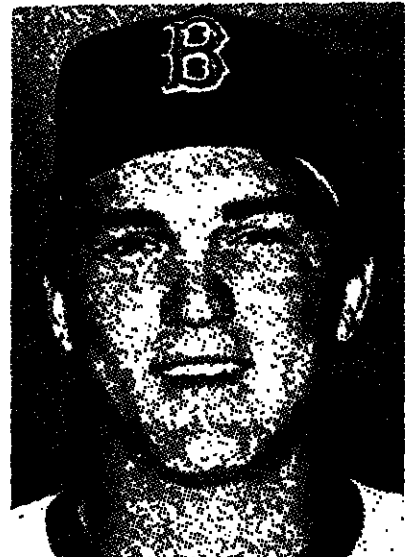
Donald, from Orange, Calif., threw only lemons in his first season of organized baseball at Williamsport in 1972, where he was 0-10. But there were extenuating circumstances. He was just out of high school. He was pitching for a rookie minor league team and was also the victim of three shutouts by rival hurlers.

"It wasn't much like high school, where I'd just poured the ball through the strike zone and won," Aase said. "I was discouraged. I had my doubts. I'd work six innings and then fall apart. But my manager, Dick Berardino, kept telling me I'd be okay."

"Anyway, after the regular season the Red Sox sent me to the Florida Instructional League, where Macé Brown and Charlie Wagner smoothed out my delivery and taught me to pitch," Don continued. "When I started to win

my confidence came back. And I was also happy when Boston moved me up to its Winter Haven farm club in '73."

Last year Aase was 17-8 with Winston-Salem and led the Carolina League in every important pitching department. He struck out almost 100 more batters than he walked, pitched 18 complete games and had a 2.43 earned-run average.



Don Aase

"I like to challenge the hitter, because I really think I can overpower him," Don explained. "I've always been a big Nolan Ryan fan. I watch him pitch whenever I can and last year I saw him three times. I like power pitchers — you know, guys who throw hard but keep the ball down."

While Donald's fastball is his out pitch and probably will be for a long time, he also throws a

curve, a hard slider and a change-up.

"I didn't have much of a curve until Brown and Wagner got hold of me," Aase said. "But now I'll sometimes throw it in clutch situations instead of the fastball."

Red Sox rookie Andy Merchant, who caught most of Don's games last year at Winston-Salem, says he's the fastest minor-league pitcher he's ever seen.

"I haven't worked with that many big league pitchers yet, so maybe my opinion isn't worth much," Merchant remarked. "But I've seen Aase throw the ball past a lot of good minor-league hitters. He also has stamina and is always around the plate."

"Sometimes, when Don rears back and throws extra hard, the ball has a tendency to ride a little high where the hitter gets a better look at it," Andy continued. "But most of the time he's down and away where nobody can touch him. He throws the fastball about 90 percent of the time."

Stan Williams, the new Red Sox pitching coach, says he hasn't seen enough of Aase yet to evaluate him properly.

"But when you've got an arm like this kid has, plus control, sometimes you can make it to the big leagues overnight," Williams explained.

"Sometimes you don't need that much experience," he continued. "Right now we're not thinking about this kid in terms of the Red Sox. But if he continues to beat everybody in the minors and we aren't getting the production we think we should from some of our regulars, there is a possibility that we'd bring him up sometime during the season."

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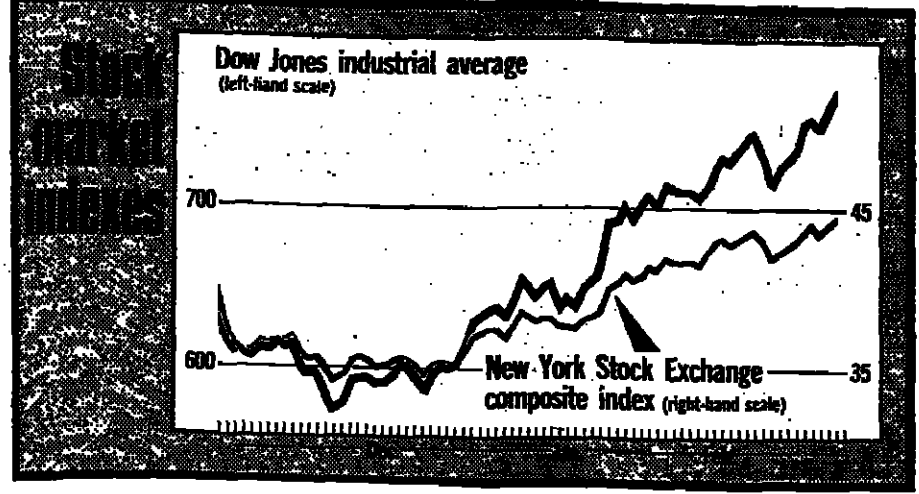
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Market continues up, spurred by prospect of lower interest rates

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The stock market continued its advance last week as the Dow Jones industrial average moved up to its highest level in eight months.

Carrying the market higher was the expectation of lower interest rates and continued signs inflation has run its course during the current economic cycle.

An added stimulus to this week's market, analysts agreed, was the announcement by the Federal Reserve bank that it had lowered the discount rate, the rate banks pay when they borrow from the Federal Reserve system, to 8 1/2 percent from 9 percent. This could well be the spark for another round of prime-rate reductions.

At any rate, with the Dow Jones average closing at 770.10 and up \$1.05 or the week, it is natural to expect some reassessments of stock prices. Dean Witter, in its monthly portfolio review, does exactly that, suggesting a clients that 800 on the Dow now is the area where "more caution is warranted."

The brokerage firm believes a market-support area of 675 can be expected when and if the market chooses to retrace some of its advance.

Continued rise seen

Also looking for a pullback at a higher level, Nicholas Davis of Boettcher & Co., a Denver-based brokerage house, says he anticipates stock prices to keep moving up to the 800-850 range before a "pullback of significance."

Mr. Davis is convinced this rally is probably not a rally in a bear market. Rather, he says, "look what happens when General Motors cuts its dividends — the stock price moves from 40 to 45. This is a bull market."

Over the longer term, the Denver analyst expects the Dow Jones average to be in the 1,100-1,200 range by 1976 or early 1977. "An election year will be good for stock prices," says Mr. Davis, adding, "U.S. companies are dirt cheap — the cheapest I've been in our lifetime." His only reservation lies on the international front where he believes there can be serious difficulties again or warfare in the Middle East.

Sl-off indicated

Although both Dean Witter and Boettcher are bullish over the near term, one broker in an institutional brokerage house reports that their

research indicates a sell-off around 780 on the Dow and about a 10 percent drop before the next group of stock makes its upward move. Either way, profit takers don't lose, he notes with a grin.

Although interest rates are easing, and the prime rate at 7 1/2 percent is lifting the burden on many balance sheets, the municipal sector is giving Wall Street its share of problems. New York City, for example, had a great deal of difficulty borrowing about \$875 million (for one year) at a tax-free interest rate of 8.6 percent. The city is increasingly finding it difficult to borrow in its current financial straits.

Economic scene

Fed's behavior has economists worried

By David R. Francis

New York
For the first time, responsible economists are becoming alarmed by the status of the economy.

They don't believe in the inevitability of a depression. They believe that correct governmental policy could stop the current serious recession in six months.

Rather they fear that the Federal Reserve System under its chairman, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, will not provide the economy with sufficient money to expand.

"I have become very frightened," notes Prof. Karl Brunner of the University of Rochester and Universitat Bern.

"The Fed's behavior over the past months exhibits a dangerous inclination to do actually the opposite of what it says it plans to do. Its own behavior thus demonstrates at a critical time that a major institution responsible for our macro-policies has really learned very little since 1930."

In other words, although the Fed's policymaking body, the Open Market Committee, has decided on an acceleration in the growth of money for several months, the opposite has occurred. Thus, instead of curing the recession, the Fed has been deepening it.

What especially disturbs Dr. Brunner is the "rhetoric" of Chairman Burns in recent appearances before congressional committees. It reminds him of discussions in the Fed's policymaking body during the 1930s.

In objecting to a Senate resolution calling for an increase in monetary growth beyond recent almost-zero growth levels, Dr. Burns held that "a release of the brakes" now would produce "a monetary explosion" whenever the private sector's credit demand expands again. This would then give rebirth to drastic inflation.

Professor Brunner regards such an argument as a false justification of too tight a monetary policy and a failure to recognize the central bank's ability to control monetary growth.

Fed officials, apparently at background briefings for the press, have accounted for their recent failure to expand the money supply adequately by maintaining that various obstructions have frustrated the central bank's efforts to expand the supply of money.

The Fed, it is said, "cannot push on a string," or "horses led to the trough may not drink."

These sayings mean that commercial banks and business do not always use the money provided by the Fed.

To Dr. Brunner, such a position is nonsense. Indeed he demolishes the argument as applied to the last two months by pointing to the record of Fed purchases of government bonds on the open market in January and February. [The Fed indirectly increases the nation's money supply by making net purchases of such bonds.]

During November and December, the Fed made net open-market purchases of about \$5 billion. In January and February it conducted net sales of about \$1 billion.

This accounts for the lack of growth in the nation's money supply in the last quarter.

Comments Professor Brunner: "This failure of Federal Reserve policy is serious and regrettable. It prolongs and amplifies an already substantial economic downswing quite unnecessarily."

He says recent Fed policy could be more appropriately described as a "pulling by the hair" than a "pushing on a string."

Dr. Brunner presented his analysis of monetary policy Friday to a group of 11 economists that calls itself the "Shadow Open Market Committee." Most of them are "monetarists," that is, they be-

lieve in the prime importance of monetary policy in governing the business cycle.

The group now figures that because of the Fed's monetary mistakes, the recession will continue to deepen until next fall. The economy will probably pick up in the last quarter — if the Fed does really forget its excessive concern with interest rates and pump more money into the economy.

In its policy recommendations, the shadow group called for a one-time sudden jump in the money supply (currency and commercial bank demand deposits) by \$8 billion to \$290 billion before April 15. This would restore the money growth rate to the 6.5 percent growth pattern recommended at last fall's session of the shadow committee.

Although the group does not say so in its policy statement, most of the members thought a 2-percent reduction in reserve requirements for commercial banks would provide the needed sudden jump in money.

Afterwards, the committee wants a return to steady 5.5 percent money growth.

Without such action, says the chairman of the shadow committee, Prof. Allan H. Meltzer of Carnegie-Mellon University, the prospects for the economy are "really rotten."

Your social security benefits are safe—but they're going to cost more

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Social security retirement benefits are safe — but one way or another they will cost U.S. workers more.

Those were two key findings of the 1974 Advisory Council on Social Security, which issued its 239-page final report here last week.

The council's findings are expected to be a major reference point in the ongoing debate on the safety and adequacy of the Social Security System, which currently pays some \$6 billion a month in benefits to 30 million retired or disabled Americans.

Under federal law the Secretary of

Health, Education, and Welfare must appoint an advisory council every four years to report to Congress on the condition of the Social Security System.

In briefing reporters, council chairman W. Allen Wallis claimed that there is "no risk" of future Social Security retirement benefits going unpaid. But he added that "the problem is, where will the money come from?"

Retirement benefits to pensioners are paid for with receipts from a payroll tax levied on employers and current workers.

The council report confirmed recent predictions that these social security tax receipts would fall behind benefit claims in the short and long term.

The current gap between receipts and taxes is caused primarily by the 8.7-percent projected increase in monthly benefits that will begin flowing to retired workers in June. High unemployment also has held down payroll tax receipts and contributed to the immediate social security funding problem.

To keep social security payroll taxes from rising immediately to make up the shortfall, the council recommends that a portion of social security taxes that pay for medicare hospital insurance be used to pay retirement benefits. The \$5 billion to \$7 billion taken from medicare would be made up by federal income tax revenue.

This payment plan would benefit

lower-income workers, the council says, because highly paid workers bear a greater share of total federal income taxes than of social security taxes. Currently employees pay social security taxes on the first \$14,300 of their yearly incomes.

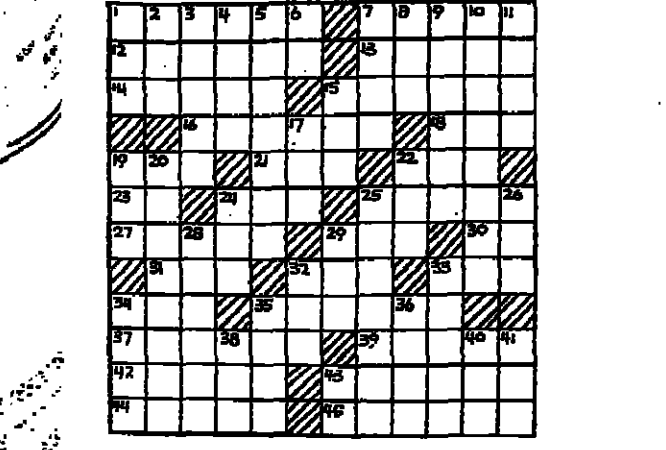
The Ford administration immediately rejected the council's recommendation for keeping social security taxes from rising. The President issued a statement saying he sup-

ported the "earned right" principle behind the medicare program and thus was "opposed" to paying for part of medicare with general tax revenues.

If Congress agrees, council figures show that the social security payroll tax rate would have to rise by an immediate 1 percent, which would bring the workers share of the tax to 6.35 percent, rather than the current 5.35 percent.

Crossword

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 34. Memorabilia | 11. In case |
| 1. Law enforcers | 35. Christian festival | 15. Peppery |
| 2. Peck maker | 37. Lead horses | 17. Bath |
| 3. Fool: Fr. | 39. Articles | 19. Clay |
| 4. Assured | 42. Austere | 20. Rule |
| 5. Argument | 43. Jacks in cards | 22. Consumed |
| 6. Alamander | 44. Macabre | 24. Ocean |
| 7. Patched pieces | 45. Flirts | 25. Background |
| 8. Classified | | 26. Dessert |
| 9. Action | | 28. Mineral deposit |
| 10. Over | | 29. Dowry |
| 11. Mis shot | DOWN | 32. Fuel |
| 12. Hold | 1. Person bird | 33. Initial writ |
| 13. Good relative | 2. Italian daybreeze | 34. Part of a church |
| 14. 72 | 3. Persists | 35. Irish lake |
| 15. Composition | 4. Passageway | 36. And others: abbr. |
| 16. Sonant | 5. Will appendix | 38. Bombyx |
| 17. Ide union | 6. Judah's son | 40. Sea |
| 18. Ceived | 7. Man's name | 41. Draft |
| 19. Od | 8. Strife | 42. Headquarters |
| | 9. Failure | 43. Boxing term |
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March 6, 1975

General Motors

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education

Architect stresses 'flexibility' in schools

By Ann Kenrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
For the past 20 years David Medd of the architects and building branch of the Department of Education and Science has been "building in flexibility" to school design. As he stated in an interview, "The variety of activity for which schools have to be designed today is matched only by the variety of life for which young people are being prepared."

Mr. Medd agrees that perhaps the most successful architectural results have been achieved in some of the primary schools where the trend is away from clearly defined groups and toward interconnected activities where the child moves from one learning experience to another at his own pace and as his interest dictates. The difficulty has been to design a school which not only will allow this dynamic type of movement, but which encourages it.

As Mr. Medd explains, the "open plan" design has to incorporate a rich mix of carefully calculated proportions which provide a variety of opportunities for the young learner. Further, there has to be a balance of security and privacy with independence as well as the need to share and explore.

Example selected

I asked Mr. Medd to suggest a school I might visit which incorporates this philosophy in design and operation. This took me to Cobblers Lane Infant School, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

The school was designed in 1970 and opened in the spring of 1972. It stands on an open site of fields above the city of Pontefract famous for its "Pontefract Cakes" or licorice candies.

It is a friendly, low building in an industrialized pre-cast building system — deep pink in color with white painted wood finish and generous areas of glass.

Immediately you enter you are aware of color, light, and space. Most of the color comes from the children's own art work pinned on the walls.

The interior is designed to give a variety of spaces, interconnected but never isolated. This arrangement, together with acoustic tiles on the ceiling, soft vinyl-tiled floors, and linoleum tabletops, greatly reduces the level of sound. Indeed, one could hardly believe there were 200 children busily working with so little noise.

A special feature of the school is the furniture and equipment designed by Mr. Medd himself. Every piece is easily movable, from the light tables and stackable chairs to the low workbenches, book trolleys, and blackboards all fitted with castors.

The work benches are placed against the low windows to give the children a change of focus as they work. The work areas are generously supplied with low shelving and walk-in cupboards where all equipment can be reached by the children.

ange. It can be completely enclosed by curtains if the children want to put on a show or play house. It is also the focal point when the school is called together once a day for informal assembly.

Staff pride evident

Mrs. Barbara Firth, the headmistress, is rightly proud of her school. She finds that the open plan makes great demands on the teachers and some find it hard to adjust at first. The ones I spoke to were enthusiastic about it. One young teacher said she liked the feeling of never being cut off from the other groups; there was always someone to share difficulties and successes.

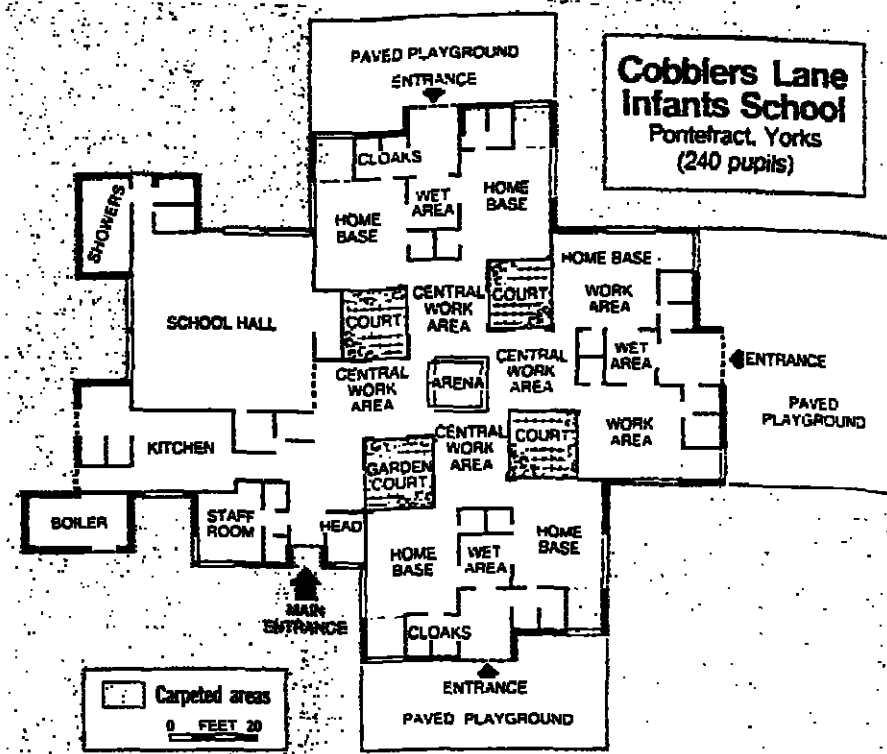
She felt it was good for the children to blend with each other and know all the teachers too, so that the adjustment to a higher class was made easy for them.

The children were happily occupied with their painting, modelling or

compositions, moving freely from one activity to another. They would rush up to any adult and ask for a new word to be put in their word book or to read a page of their book to you.

They were all delightfully friendly, although their broad Yorkshire accent was difficult for a Londoner to understand at times. I found that most of their fathers worked in the local coal mines, glass factories, or power stations and many of the mothers did shift work in the candy factories. Gavin, a toothless seven-year-old, told me proudly that his dad was a miner and his mum a worker in the hospital. Heidi said her daddy made pretty glass fruit bowls and candlesticks for her mum.

Mrs. Firth says her aim is to give the children in her care a sense of self-reliance, achievement, and security in this world of changing values. The building, with its inspired design, high-quality workmanship, and careful detail appears to be contributing much to this educational purpose.



By Joan Forbes, staff artist

'Home bases' set up

The school is organized into six "home bases" where a group of 40 children meet with their teacher. These home bases are arranged in pairs and share an outdoor play area and front door. They have separate cloakrooms but a shared wet and practical area where the children paint and model.

Home base consists of a large general work area with a small withdrawal area off it. These areas are brightly carpeted and fitted with colorful upholstered stools which line the walls. I saw the teachers taking a small group here for discussion and stories, or it can be used for quiet individual reading.

Each home base leads to a central series of shared and interlinking spaces lit and ventilated by small garden courts with French windows. In summer these make splendid places for overspill activities.

The central point of the school is a raised arena carpeted in warm or-

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Courtesy of the New York State Historical Association
"The Peaceable Kingdom": By Edward Hicks

A peaceable kingdom

He painted them as a sign painter paints them: over and over again, a hundred canvases declare the glory of "The Peaceable Kingdom" and affirm in Biblical terms how that glory came to the New World at precisely and exactly the moment when the Quaker William Penn signed his historic treaty to establish a kind of peaceable kingdom in one finite place for one finite time.

The subject suited the impulses to art, to religion, to the sign painter's trade for Edward Hicks in mid-19th century America. The folk artist in Hicks deployed his figures as a commercial illustrator did — all up front and flat on the same plane, detailed in line and color, stationed for decorative effect. The cleric and the Quaker in him caused Hicks' belief that William Penn's coming for a "holy experiment" of religious freedom in the New Land was synonymous with Isaiah's prophecy in the Old Testament. "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fawn shall be together; and a little child shall lead them."

Hicks' first profession, painter of signs and coaches, preceded his second as Quaker preacher, but continued throughout his life. They merged: there, on the banks of the creek, at Newtown, Pennsylvania, near his home as the folk artist placed these classics of the American genre.

The versions varied. The head of the bull in this work is lower than in another "Kingdom," the canvas larger than some. The child with his olive branch and wide-eyed lion cub stands positioned to the left in this picture, though others show him at the peak of a pyramid. But always Hicks' Neohammy Creek is there with its view of distant hills, and its Noah's ark band of animals, there too are always Penn and his followers making treaty with the Indians. It was a moment in contemporary history that became — more than Hicks could ever know — a rare example of "The Peaceable Kingdom" between the native and the seekers of religious "freedom" on the North American continent.

Jane Holtz Kay

Tracks in the snow

Animal tracks in the morning snows:
The grey opossum who softly goes,
And the cat so quiet he leaves no toes.
The rabbit leaves only three — not four
Round tracks as he hops on the woodland floor,
One track behind and two tracks before.
The fox tracks walk in a single file,
Straight in front in the Indian style
Over the meadows mile on mile.

Louise McNeill

How much is enough?

Henry David Thoreau built his cabin on the shore of Walden Pond for \$28.12. He furnished it simply, grew his food, considered plain clothing adequate, and walks with a friend social activity in abundance. Scorning excess, he valued simplicity. Consequently, he was a free man, able to devote his time to pursuits which enriched him as a person.

Thoreau was a unique being, and few of us would choose his life-style as our own. But freedom concerns us all, and the wisdom gleaned from his experience in the woods is more vital now than in the 1840's.

Most Americans overfed, overhoused, overdressed, and overheated. Consumption is a mania. External things have become masters. We enslave ourselves through self-indulgent greed and, in the

process, push our nation to the brink of economic and ecological collapse.

Freedom is a complicated concept. Its key is responsibility. Self-imposed discipline and sacrifice are imperative. No one is "free" to do whatever he wants whenever he wants. We're restricted by certain boundaries, and if we don't impose limits on ourselves, society will. Stealing from a neighbor results in a law prohibiting such theft. A policeman is then needed to enforce the law. As the number of laws and enforcers increase, our freedom decreases. This happens only when we, as individuals, fail to exercise self-discipline and responsibility.

We're free to make choices. We can enslave ourselves through acquisition of material possessions, through self-indulgent consumption. We can choose to be overweight and

overwrought. But in doing so, we lose our most precious freedom — the freedom to discover joy in living.

We must decide now. We live in a time when upward of four hundred million people are either hungry or starving, when economic chaos is international, when our children are in danger from environmental pollution, when crime rates soar and human life is held cheap. This is the time to ask ourselves: How much is enough?

"A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone." So Thoreau wrote and lived. He pared life to the core and earned the freedom to find joy in life and himself as a man. As we move toward the bicentennial of the founding of our freedom, would we choose less for ourselves?

Helen F. Hubbard

The Monitor's daily religious article

Steady employment

We shouldn't allow current unemployment or reports of limited job opportunities to make us feel hopeless or afraid. Though the human economic situation needs much improvement, the divine economy is able to meet every need through God, divine Truth and Love. But like a forgotten savings account, the divine economy gives little aid if we don't draw upon it.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives a simple and succinct report on the state of the divine economy. In the Christian Science textbook she writes, "Di-

vine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

And in the Bible we have these words of Paul: "God is able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work."

Man — the spiritual identity of each of us — is never unemployed. He is the infinite expression of infinite Love. Man's true work is the reflection of God, of all the qualities of divine Life, Truth, and Love, of infinite good. How could man, whose true, spiritual selfhood is the expression of

God, ever be out of work? And because the human experience of anyone is the objectification of his human thought, when consciousness is enlightened by his deepest understanding of what is spiritually true, continuous employment of man must be manifested in his everyday life according to divine law — no matter what the human economy.

If you are unemployed, you are faced with the argument that there is no work for you to do. This argument is based upon the false notion that your work is found only in a human location and therefore can be changed by human events. But God, good, is the only cause. We have to recognize that the inharmonious and disorder caused by unemployment are contrary to Love's divine law and that by praying for deeper and clearer understanding of God's love for man we can begin to build a strong spiritual basis for our job-hunting or job-saving activities. As we grow in understanding, the human situation will adjust itself harmoniously.

Demand and supply need not be opposing or unequal elements in the human economy spiral. The divine implementation of supply and demand is explained by Paul: "For I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened: but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want: that there may be equality."

As we grow in our understanding of our relationship to God, we will discover the true nature of our employment. A good cause has a good effect. Though it may not be in a manner which we have anticipated, we will, with loving perseverance, be able to prove practically God's continual provision for all His children.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494; *11 Corinthians* 8:13, 14.

(Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Danish. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Danish translation.)

Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

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Judy Van der Veer

[This is a Danish translation of today's religious article]

Oversættelsen af den ugentlige artikel, som findes på engelsk på denne side (En artikel om Kristen Videnskab forekommer i dansk oversættelse én gang hver anden måned)

Fast arbejde

Vi bør ikke lade den øjeblikkelige tilstand af arbejdsløshed, eller statistikken vedrørende ringe arbejdsmuligheder, indgive os en følelse af håbløshed eller angst. Selv om den økonomiske situation menneskeligt set trænger stærkt til forbedring, er den guddommelige orden i stand til at dække ethvert behov ved hjælp af Gud, guddommelig Sandhed og Kærlighed. Men ligesom en glemt bankkonto yder den guddommelige orden kun ringe hjælp, hvis vi ikke trækker på den.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, giver en enkel og klar fremstilling af den guddommelige orden. I Kristen Videnskabs lærebog skriver hun: »Guddommelig Kærlighed har altid dækket og vil altid dække ethvert menneskeligt behov.«

Og i Bibelen har vi disse ord hos Paulus: »Gud har magt til i rigt mål at give jer al nåde, så I altid og under alle forhold har alt, hvad I trænger til, og endda rigeligt til al god gerning.«

Mennesket — den åndelige identitet, hver eneste af os besidder — er aldrig uden beskæftigelse. Det er den uendelige Kærligheds uendelige udtryk. Menneskets virkelige arbejde er genspejlingen af Gud, af alle det guddommelige Livs, Sandheds og Kærligheds egenskaber, af det uendelige gode. Hvorledes skulle mennesket, hvis sande åndelige selv er Guds udtryk, nogen sinde kunne være arbejdsløs? Og da enhver menneskelige oplevelser er en objektivisering af hans menneskelige tanker, så må, når bevidstheden er oplyst af hans dybeste forståelse af, hvad der er åndeligt sandt, usforbrugt beskæftigelse manifestere sig i hans dagligdag i overensstemmelse med guddommelig lov, uanset hvordan den menneskelige økonomi fremtræder.

Hvis De er uden beskæftigelse, står De over for det argument, at der ikke er noget arbejde til Dem at udføre. Dette argument er baseret på den forkerte opfattelse, at Deres arbejde kun ligger på et menneskeligt plan og derfor kan ændres ved menneskelige handlinger. Men Gud, det gode, er den

eneste årsag. Vi bør indse, at den disharmoni og uorden, der følger med arbejdsløshed, er i modstrid med Kærlighedens guddommelige lov, og at vi ved at bede om en dybere og klarere forståelse af Guds kærlighed til mennesket kan begynde at opbygge et stærkt åndeligt grundlag for vores bestræbelser for at jage efter et job eller beholde et job. Efter som vi vokser i forståelsen, vil den menneskelige situation lægge sig til rette på en harmonisk måde.

Efterspørgsel og forsyning behøver ikke at være modstridende eller ulige elementer i den menneskelige pengeskruer. Den guddommelige samstemning af forsyning og efterspørgsel forklares af Paulus: »Det er jo ikke meningen, at andre skal have det let og I svært; nej, der skal være lighed. Nu for tiden må I med jeres overflod hjælpe de andre, som trænger til det, for at de engang med deres overflod kan hjælpe jer, når I trænger til det, for at der kan blive lighed.«

Når vi vokser i vor forståelse af vor samrørdighed med Gud, vil vi opdage den virkelige beskæftigelse af vor beskæftigelse. En god årsag har en god virkning. Selv om det ikke bliver på den måde, vi har forventet, vil vi, med kærlig udholdenhed, blive i stand til i praksis at bevise Guds uophørlige omsorg for alle Sine børn.

1 Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften, s. 494; *22. Korinter* 9:8; *22. Korinter* 8:13, 14.

Christian Science (udtalt "kristen" "selskab")

Den danske oversættelse af Kristen Videnskab lærebog "Videnskab og Helse med Nøgle til Skriften" af Mary Baker Eddy ligger i den engelske tekst på de modstående sider. Den kan bestilles på Kristen Videnskabsselskabets sekretariat, samt hos Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Oplysninger om anden Kristen Videnskabsselskabets litteratur, udgivet på dansk, kan fås ved skriftlig henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. Matthew 6:28

Correction

"The wintry world was lost in snow."

Except

where orange willows leaned toward cattails, brown, and spikes of corn marked rows of summer gone.

Except

where purple apple wood pronounced its faith, and russet leaves still clung to frosted oaks.

Except

where fence posts kept the roads away from farms, and big, red barns the compass round held up the sky.

Dorothy B. Wiseley

Of 'possums, owl, calf and weather

The 'possums came on a cold winter night. Due to the horrors of my household (noisy people, dogs, cats, etc.) one of them played 'possum immediately. As soon as we got both 'possums safely stowed away in their own room where food and water were served and the dead one revived, the seamed content.

They were beautiful creatures with soft, silvery coats, bright eyes, sharp white faces and mouselike ears. Nose and inside of mouths were bright pink and there were small, sharp, very white teeth. In a few days I was petting them, seldom got bitten, and then not hard. Finally one wrapped a small, perfect hand around a finger of mine and stared earnestly into my face. This made me feel greatly honored.

I loved my 'possums, though they were not to live in this house for long. They came to me through an organization which rescues and cares for needy wildlife. When the animals are ready they are sent to foster homes such as mine. Later they are released into open country.

Cold weather and strong winds, straight from snowy mountains, continued. Then came the night of the owl. He arrived in a big cage and we took him to the barn, turned on the lights and stared at him as he came out of his prison. This was the first time he had been offered such freedom since he had been small and weak. Now he was

big and strong, magnificent as an eagle. His round eyes burned bright. For a second he couldn't understand what was happening, then on wings as soft and quiet as that of a moth he floated to a high rafter.

Sun shown the next morning, but in a brittle, unwarming way, and the harsh, dry winds continued. As I tried to wake up I looked out at barn and corral. It was obvious that the little cow, Amy, was busy about something. That brought me wide awake.

When I reached Amy I wondered what she could have been thinking about. But who knows the thoughts of a cow, except that cows sometimes behave in extraordinarily clever ways? This time, however, Amy had goofed. Not only had she produced her calf in the coldest and windiest of places, but she had deposited him in an icy puddle left from a trough overflow.

I pulled him from his cold bath and his mother and I began trying to dry him. He quaked and shivered violently. He was a gorgeous red calf with white face and white markings. He was so wet, slippery, and heavy that I couldn't carry him. And he was still too new to stand and wobble anywhere.

I felt nearly as cold as he while the wind blew through my jacket, but Amy was fine. She was delighted with herself and her calf, and kept making soft-toned remarks.

While I was wondering how to get him under shelter, my neighbor, Chris, came along and helped to carry the new bull. We had only a little difficulty because Amy wanted to destroy this strange man who was stealing her child. I had to keep yelling and swatting at her.

Once in a warm stall Amy started on breakfast with such intent that Chris and I were permitted to rub her calf dry. Soon the little one was standing and enjoying milk. Chris was astonished, as he is fresh from the city and not accustomed to such miracles.

That very night the wind went away and the owl must have heard others of his kind, for he flew off into the night. Spring seemed to come through my window the next morning, and all the birds decided that winter had gone.

The calf was playing in the sun and the 'possums were sleeping in sunshine on the screen porch. Being nocturnal, they would have to wait until later to be released into their world of the canyon, down by the spring.

Though this winter warmth won't last, it came at the right time to benefit some creatures. It gave a good promise that spring will come some day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, March 10, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Republican dilemma

President Ford apparently is being forced into a fundamental reexamination of the Republican Party. His call for a party that would embrace "all who care about this great country" suggests a realization that if he is to fight an election in 1976 he will have to broaden the GOP's appeal.

In the interests of a strong two-party system, it is essential that he resist efforts to give the party a strictly Reagan-Goldwater cast. American voters already have indicated they do not trust lawmaking to the Republicans and, as things now stand, it looks as if the Democrats will have the issues — the economy and energy — in 1976. They will also have the contest if the Republicans do not soon forge a strong party that attracts more than its current 18 percent of the voters.

Mr. Ford's plea remains in the realm of words, however. The problem is how to translate that goal into meaningful action, how to convince Americans that Republicanism is not solely the preserve and philosophy of big business. As a ranking Cabinet member commented the other day, the Republican Party has to become "job-oriented."

How, he was asked, can the GOP do this without tying itself into the labor movement and becoming another Democratic Party? That, he responded, is the dilemma.

Two things strike us about this dilemma.

One is that President Ford himself does not project the image of a man sufficiently concerned about the workingman. Although he cannot be expected to abandon his instinctively conservative approaches to the economy, he can be faulted for not convincingly

selling his business-oriented economic and energy program in terms that make sense to the man in the street.

When he is on the road, he prefers to hobnob with the business elite on the golf course rather than spend some time communicating with workers, blacks, and others who are suffering most because of the recession. And when he tries, as he did, to increase the cost of food stamps, he can hardly hope to rally the poor.

The Republican National Committee likewise reflects this image of exclusivity. After two days of meetings recently it came up with only a weak program to broaden participation of women, minorities, and the elderly in state Republican organizations. Once again the conservatives won out.

Second, we think it is mistaken to polarize the two parties into distinctly identifiable philosophies of right and left. The Goldwater-Johnson election of 1964 should have driven home the lesson that a narrowly conservative party cannot succeed.

Within labor itself there are many shades of political view, especially on social issues, ranging from right to center to left. Previous elections have showed that many workers have a stake in preserving their newly acquired standard of living, oppose huge government spending, are critical of welfare programs, and are conservative-minded. They are willing to vote for a party that tends to emphasize less rather than more government involvement in business and society.

In short, there is fertile ground for Republicanism among a broad spectrum of Americans. But the Republicans will have to work to capture it. So far they are not doing very well.

Filibuster reform

All those interested in improving the American legislative process will be gratified that the Senate at long last has begun to curb that long-satirized institution — the filibuster. Sen. James Allen of Alabama, who led the opposition to change, ran out of parliamentary tactics and the reformers won.

Under the new cloture rule, worked out by leaders of both parties, it will now take a vote of three-fifths of the total Senate membership — or 60 votes — to cut off debate. The votes of two-thirds of the Senate present and voting would still be required to end debate on future efforts to change Senate rules.

This was a compromise solution and does not go as far as we would have liked. It means that at most only seven fewer votes will be needed to get cloture. But this is better than nothing.

At issue is not a matter of silencing a minority from speaking out on issues but of keeping a minority from obstructing the will of half the Senate. This has been the purpose of the filibuster ever

since it was first instituted in 1917. Of the 100 cloture votes taken since then only 22 were successful.

Most Americans identify the filibuster primarily with efforts to block such civil-rights legislation as open housing, equal job opportunity, literacy tests, voter registration, and the Civil Rights Act itself. But other legislation, too, has suffered because of this obstructive device — most recently the consumer protection bill.

It is ridiculous for Senator Allen and others to argue that minority rights are being invaded. Meaningful debate is not stopped. Filibusterers, it should be recalled, often spend much of their "debate" on extraneous subjects, reciting cooking recipes, reading government documents, or expounding on sports.

At a time when such crucial issues as energy, tax reform and the economy cry out for serious action, the change in the filibuster rule is a welcome one. Clearly the winds of congressional reform are still blowing, and the vitality is refreshing.

Setback to peace in Rhodesia

Hopes for peace in Rhodesia, lifted by December's "detente," have received another setback with the white minority government's arrest of the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, militant leader of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) African National Union (ZANU). Other black leaders refused to resume the talks toward a constitutional settlement of Rhodesian rule until the release of Mr. Sithole.

It is vital to continue the talks, which had been urged by Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, among others. The tragic alternative is an extension of guerrilla war rather than the cease-fire announced in December along with the government's release of African nationalist prisoners.

In today's Africa, with Portugal's former colonial empire crumbling around Rhodesia, it seems clear that either violence or negotiation will bring about a change in the Rhodesian rule of 5½ million blacks by a quarter of a million whites. Mr. Vorster wisely lent his good offices toward negotiation. Most of the African leaders were muting their differ-

ences sufficiently to join in.

But in the new year the Smith government suspended the release of detainees on the ground that the nationalists were violating the cease-fire. Hard-line statements against black majority rule were met by hard-line rejoinders.

Now some apparent easing of the atmosphere has once more been destroyed by the arrest of Mr. Sithole. The government charged that he was plotting to kill rival leaders. But the intent appears to have been to split the black leaders and seek negotiating leverage with the more moderate ones. Any such gambit has been declined by the black leaders, who seem to have formed a solid front against the arrest.

Surely Rhodesia was on the right track in considering at least changed educational voting requirements that would gradually have permitted enough blacks to vote so that majority rule would become a possibility within, say, five years. Unless some such hope is offered, the demand for immediate majority rule will grow — and the threat of tragedy.

"You take one step back, then another, then another. . . . Wait, we haven't quite got the hang of it"



Let's think

The quiet Americans

By Erwin D. Canham

The United States is going through the most severe recession since World War II and yet the American people are very calm, are behaving as if nothing were happening. They are markedly unemotional.

I make these generalizations on the basis of only three current jaunts into the American heartland, yet I believe them to be true. They are confirmed by observers like talk-show masters. One such said to me in Milwaukee the other day that the only subjects his phone callers are really excited about are busing for school integration and abortion.

When I pressed him to see whether joblessness or the high cost of living were not also arousing people he said: "Oh, if you're out of a job it hurts. But the sports events and the restaurants are jam-packed. People are paying high gasoline prices and driving freely as if high prices didn't exist. They'll have to raise prices awfully high before it will begin to cut down consumption enough to notice."

All this comes on top of American survival of what might have been the most emotional political and governmental experience in the nation's history. A landslide-elected president was disgraced and forced from office. His attorney general, the chief law officer of the land, stands a convicted felon.

Trend to escapism

How do the people react? With calm verging on apathy.

Perhaps the unemotional attitude of Americans is a sign, as one journalist

says of patience. Perhaps it is an inherent stability which survives shock. Perhaps the very complexity of events and issues has confused and overwhelmed people. Perhaps people are weary of emotional shock, and just turn off.

Is all this calm healthy? Well, the events of the past year or two might have engendered anger, fear, or panic. If such emotions had been expressed by any kind of violence — as in the days of student revolt — the consequences might have been grave. There have been such things as food riots in the United States. But the degree of apathy which now exists suggests bewilderment more than it does frustration. And when people swarm to sports events or live it up with various indulgences, it suggests a kind of escapism which can lead to civic irresponsibility. The low voting figures confirm the danger.

Complex issues

Maybe there is more concern than shows. Maybe we are merely seeing the phenomenon of normal living when people don't know what else to do. Certainly the issues about which they should be thinking — issues of economic stimulus, and development of energy policy, the long-range adaptation of a way of life into more conformity with a limited supply of exhaustible resources, and of course problems of peace and war — these are issues of great complexity. People can be aware of them without know-

Readers write

'Why, Dr. Burns?'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The article by David R. Francis on Feb. 10, and your lead editorial of Feb. 11, "Why, Dr. Burns?" impel me to write you.

You urge more money to "ease the pain of recession." The basic cause of our present troubles is 30 years of mismanaged money by the Federal Reserve and Congress.

There is a deeper point to this that few care to probe. Can the Fed increase the money supply? No. not in the way your articles imply, and you should not be an agent to further the myth.

The Fed over the years has taken the proceeds from the sale of gold, the sale of new currency and the increased reserves required of banks and bought treasury securities (treasuries). The interest on these treasuries is the source of over \$4 billion of income for the Fed and, after expenses, it turns the rest over to Treasury to spend.

Once a person thinks through the Fed, he sees that it has the limits of a balance sheet and that it cannot buy unlimited treasuries without paying for them. Dr. Morris of the Boston Fed will disagree with this. It is an important point and is at the bottom of the Fed myth.

If you see that there are limits to the Fed influence on the money supply, you can then see that the danger of "even worse inflation" is slight and the possibility of severe deflation is very much with us.

Through the news media we are even threatened with runaway inflation. This is impossible in an

economy where the government pays its bills by check. If the government paid its bills and soldiers with currency, it could just keep on printing currency and we could have the money supply doubling every few months.

Jamestown, N.Y. Thomas E. Purcell
To The Christian Science Monitor:
On your lead editorial "Why, Dr. Burns?"

Burns may be correct. In most cases workers are out because they have priced themselves out of the market. The unions have gone too far, too fast. Even with 6 percent money which George Meany wants who can afford a new house at today's building costs? Based on the wage increases in the last 10 years it is high time capital got a raise. It is difficult enough to save.

If the big unions right now would call a moratorium on all contract increases for two years the country would catch up, business might resume and some people might get back to work at their regular jobs instead of "made work."

Paul W. Hammersmith
Laguna Beach, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
I especially welcomed your editorial headed, "Why, Dr. Burns?" because it was my first awareness that anyone has bothered to ask the question. Why? If Dr. Burns is to be asked to justify the policy of the Federal Reserve Board (and he should be), why don't we ask President Ford, Alan Greenspan, William Simon, etc. to supply us with the whys and wherefores of their prognostications and policies?

So far most of those in seats of power have behaved as if the economy were a natural phenomenon which they could describe (like the path of a comet) but not influence. Mr. Greenspan particularly has not, to my knowledge, ever said why the economy will follow the inexorably gloomy path he has laid out for it.

We don't want to be told that things are good when they are bad. But leadership, in addition to "telling it like it is," must also indicate "what it should be." And it must provide reasonable programs for bringing about better conditions.

In contrast with the editorial on Dr. Burns and the Fed, I found Joseph C. Harsch's column on the same page offensive because it dealt with our economic woes only from the standpoint of political gamesmanship. Whether or not the President's proposed budget will win or lose the election for him in 1976 certainly should not be the basis on which we judge the soundness of that budget and his economic policies in general. And when Mr. Harsch lauds the President for "candor and honesty" because this is the pendulum-swing the people want after the Johnson-Nixon years of duplicity, he makes "candor and honesty" into nothing more than PR techniques designed to raise Mr. Ford's credibility. We are back again at duplicity and "pragmatic" calculation — scenarios, and "Will it play in Grand Rapids?"

San Francisco Jack Foss

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Watergate still blights White House briefings

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

briefings are taking on a life of their own — where news is made from our own relentless questioning that often does not reflect the President's position.

Lisagor does not fault the hard prodding from reporters in their questioning. Tying it to the Watergate aftermath, he said: "This is a new breed of reporters. Never again will they stand still to being accomplices of an administration."

One White House reporter, giving his views on a background, nonattributed basis, saw the conduct of some reporters at these briefings in a more critical light:

"We have a lot of reporters coming along who believe in advocacy journalism. They have already made up their minds that those who are running this government are the 'bad guys' and that it is their job to expose this evil. That's their whole approach. Some of it comes from Watergate — and the fact that President Nixon and Ziegler pulled the wool over their eyes for so long. They don't want to get burned again. But some of it is just their approach to reporting. It's advocacy journalism as opposed to what I think is the proper detached approach, what we used to call 'arm's-length' reporting."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch bureau chief Richard Dugman, like many other seasoned newsmen, finds these briefings, as he puts it, "a waste of time and unproductive. The problem," he says, "lies with both sides."

Post-Watergate leads to suspicion that the press secretary is hiding something. But Nessen makes a mistake in coming in and discussing substantive issues that he really isn't qualified to handle. He should bring in the experts. But, instead, we have these endless questions and answers that lead nowhere.

Bureau chief David Kraslow of the Cowles newspapers also blames Nessen for trying to answer complex questions, particularly those relating to the economy — "when he clearly isn't qualified to answer such questions."

But more than anything Kraslow faults Nessen for "doing the very thing he said he was not going to do: be a salesman. He's trying to sell the President instead of merely transmitting information."

Kraslow also criticizes the "nitpicking" from many reporters in their questions: "The questions travel round and round the room like a merry-go-round, getting nowhere."

Columnist Joseph Kraft attributes the "futility" of these briefing sessions to post-Watergate, but also to the growing complexity of national problems. He says that often neither Nessen nor the reporters are sufficiently knowledgeable to cope with these complexities — and, thus, he believes, "adds to this feeling of futility in the question-and-answer period."

Time magazine bureau chief Hugh Sidney, like Lisagor, sees the briefings

"becoming institutionalized — becoming a bureaucracy. So many of the White House reporters," says Sidney, "are so specialized, their sole job being to watch the President minute by minute and day by day. And in their search for a story they bog down the briefings with endless questions — often when they know they have no expectation of getting an answer."

Ted Knap of Scripps-Howard says that "Watergate remains as a hang-over in our briefings. But I think it is very little Nessen's fault. He really is very skillful. But he inherited a feeling of mistrust. And while sometimes it sounds like the old bear pit, the briefings are not nearly so bitter and nasty as before — when we were being lied to, used, and flimflammed by Ziegler. There is much less hostility because Ford, himself, is so candid and open."

Different newsmen see these briefings in different ways — but none seems to like the "climate" of these sessions or the many times when much of the late morning and noon hour is spent in gaining little or no information. Says Mr. Dugman, "Maybe I'm wrong. He says it's a waste of time to cover the White House — that we should just send a copy boy around to pick up the press releases."

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

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